

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

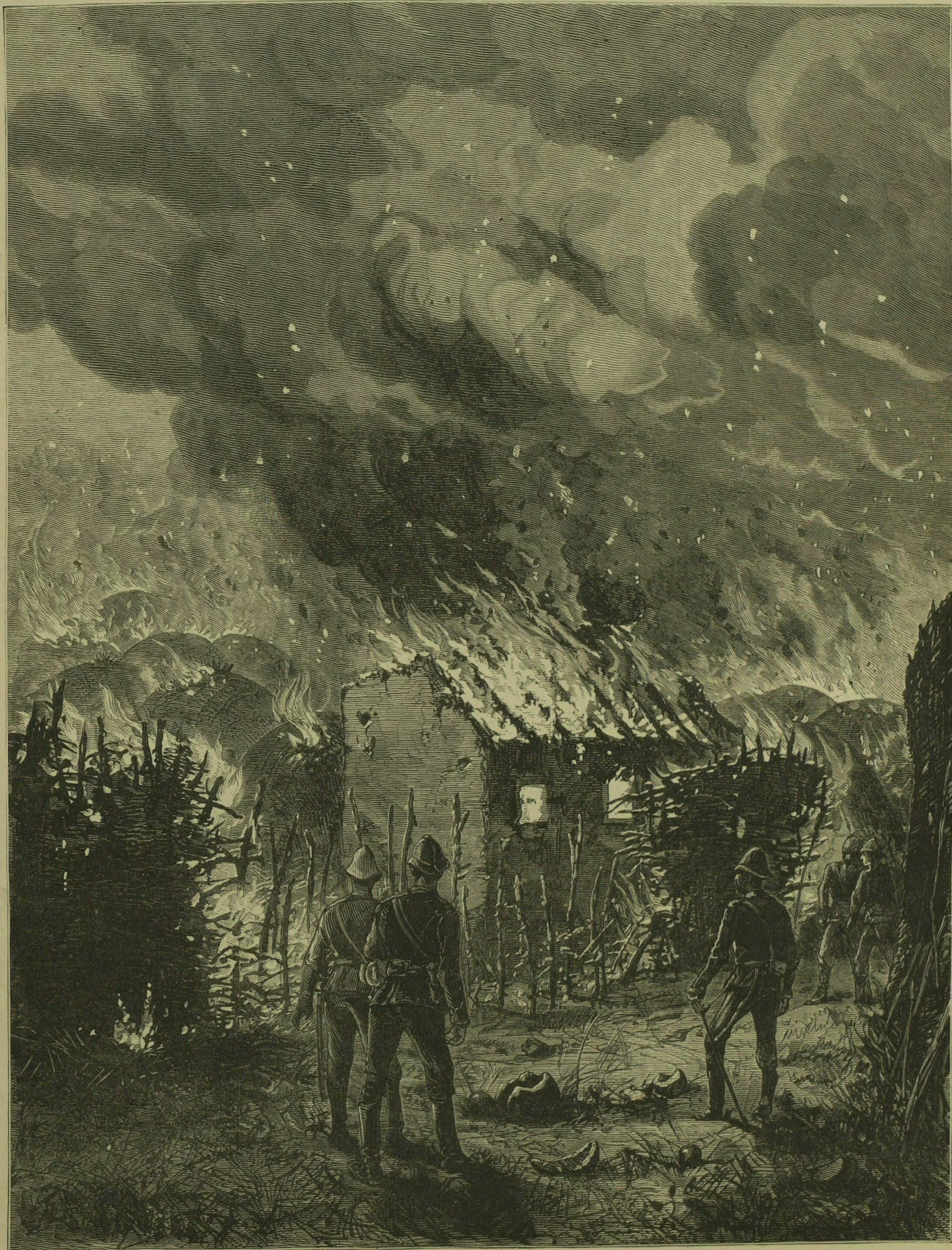


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No. 2097.—VOL. LXXV.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND
COLOURED VIEWS OF THE RHINE } **SIXPENCE.**
By Post, 6¹/₂d.



THE ZULU WAR: ULUNDI IN FLAMES—BURNING OF CETEWAYO'S HOUSE.—SEE PAGE 182.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Blair Castle, the Duchess of Athole, of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Clewer Manor, the wife of Edmund Foster, Esq., of a son.
On the 13th inst., at Forest-lane, Forest Gate, Essex, the wife of Frederick Morter, of a son.
On the 14th ult., at Deolie, Central India, the wife of Captain Harenc, 4th Bengal Cavalry (Staff Corps), of a daughter.
On the 17th inst., at 12, Devonshire-road, Prince's Park, Liverpool, the wife of Frederick Massey, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at Willersey Rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Houghton Gibbon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at St. John's, South Hackney, by the Rev. R. D. Tyssen, Rector, Robert Ballantine, of Linton Lodge, South Hackney, to Mary Ann (Annie), eldest daughter of Harold Banfield, Esq., of Lower Clapton.
On the 14th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lewis Vivian Loyd, Esq., Grenadier Guards, to the Lady Mary Hely-Hutchinson, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Donoughmore.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at Maudsley Cottage, Eskbank, Jane Galt, relict of the late Dr. James Black, F.R.S.E., of 2, George-square, Edinburgh, aged 88. Friends will please accept this intimation.
On the 15th inst., at 13, Middleton-road, Battersea-rise, John Cazenove, Esq., aged 91.
On the 15th inst., at his residence, Treloarwarren, Cornwall, Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, Bart., aged 79.
On the 14th inst., at Cullar de Banya, Spain, David McFarlane, youngest son of the late Robert McFarlane, Esq., of Leith-walk, Edinburgh.
On the 17th inst., at Hermitage Park, Lucan, in the county of Dublin, Julia, daughter to the late Colonel Fitzgerald Kenney, J.P., of Killogher, in the county of Galway, and 2, Merrion-square South, Dublin, granddaughter to the late Lord Riverston, of Palas Tynagh, in the county of Galway. R.I.P.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 30.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24.

Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
St. Bartholomew, apostle and martyr.
Moon's first quarter, 3.12 p.m.
Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xviii.; 1 Cor. iv. 18 and v. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xix. or xxi.; Matt. xxviii.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.
St. James's, closed.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25.

Louis II., King of Bavaria, born, 1845.
Weymouth Races and Yachting Regatta (two days).

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26.

The late Prince Consort born, 1819.
Royal Dublin Society Great National Horse Show (three days), and Agricultural Show.
British Association, Sheffield: sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; soirée, 8 p.m.
Races: York August Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27.

British Association, Sheffield: concluding general meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Birmingham Musical Festival: morning, Rossini's "Moses in Egypt;" evening, Beethoven's symphony in A minor, &c.
Airedale Agricultural Society Show, Bingley.
Gainsborough Horse and Poultry Show (two days).
Channel Race: Weymouth to Torquay.
Temple Yacht Club, cutters.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28.

Birmingham Musical Festival: Handel's "Messiah;" evening, Saint-Saëns's "The Lyre and the Harp," &c.
Clitheroe Dog Show.
British Association: Excursions in the neighbourhood of Sheffield.
Buxton Horse Show.
Torbay Royal Yacht Regatta (two days).
Dartmouth Regatta.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.

Peheading of St. John the Baptist.
Birmingham Musical Festival: morning, Cherubini's "Requiem," Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," &c.; evening, Handel's "Israel in Egypt."
Arts Association, Newcastle-on-Tyne: Opening of Autumn Exhibition of Pictures, &c.
Chester Agricultural Society Show (two days).
Royal Dart Yacht Club Regatta.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30.

Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Association, annual exhibition, Halifax.
Yachting: New Brighton and Western Clubs, closing cruises.
Cheshire Yacht Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.		
August	Inches.	°	°	%	1-10	°	°			
10	29.982	58.7	48.6	71	6	72.8	47.8	WSW. SW. SSW.	70	0.000
11	29.954	64.2	58.6	83	7	72.6	57.8	SSW. ESE. E.	189	0.000
12	29.900	63.7	53.5	71	1	72.9	56.5	E.	436	0.000
13	29.817	64.4	57.2	79	9	75.2	55.6	SE. S.	156	0.005
14	30.006	65.7	57.5	76	8	74.2	59.0	SW. W. NW.	91	0.000
15	29.876	63.9	57.9	79	7	75.3	59.2	NW. NE. S.	148	0.030
16	29.572	58.6	54.5	87	9	68.7	55.0	S. SE. SSW.	217	0.230

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.982 29.971 29.917 29.791 30.001 29.918 29.621
Temperature of Air .. 58.7 64.2 63.7 64.4 65.7 63.9 58.6
Temperature of Evaporation .. 55.1 62.6 61.3 62.8 61.3 63.5 59.1
Direction of Wind .. NW. ESE. E. SE. W. S. SE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 58 6	6 23 6	6 50 7	7 19 7	7 52 8	8 30 8	9 10 8

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!!
A new grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet, entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL appears in her wonderful Flying Dance and Magic Flights of forty feet.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!!
The Morning Post says:—"Grace, ingenuity, and celerity are united in remarkable combination." "This performance is novel, pretty, and unique, and therefore well worth seeing."

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Entire Change of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, commencing at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Muller, Ada, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Price, 6d. to £2.2s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE WORLD-FAMED

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their
FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL,
in one continuous Season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT:
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT,
all the year round.
Fautouls, 2s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programmes.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

The play is over. The players have left the stage. The curtain has fallen. In other words, the Parliamentary Session is closed, and the people who watched its sayings and doings are left to their reflections. The performance was long, confused, and dreary beyond precedent. The impression made by it was, on the whole, rather disagreeable. Whether the House of Commons is to meet again under the same management is left in doubt—has not, perhaps, been finally determined by the highest authority. The event alone will solve the problem.

There seems to be a general feeling of discouragement at the results of our Parliamentary Institutions during the past year. The country has certainly not become prouder of them, or of the mode of their working. As a consequence of the proceedings of last Session, everyone feels that they have temporarily fallen below the historical type. There has been no lack of oratorical talent; speeches of remarkable power have been occasionally delivered; a few useful measures have been passed; but the whole process of Legislation has become deteriorated, and even that which has been done, and which has gained public approval, loses much of its worth in view of the methods employed for effecting it. The business of the House of Commons, whether successful or otherwise, has been prosecuted loosely and, to the public eye, in a manner which but little conduces to the reputation of the House as a deliberative assembly. It would appear to have been governed by no law, to have been conducted upon no consistent plan, and to have been fruitful rather by chance than by pervading wisdom. Whereas the forms of the House have heretofore commanded the admiration and reverence of the nation outside of it, they have recently been perverted to the obstruction of rational progress, and relied upon rather as a weapon of offence than as a shield of protection. Hence, disorderly scenes have been but too frequent. Division lists have commonly showed, not so much the sum total of conviction as the word of command. Votes have been delivered, on the one hand, by platoons, and have been resisted on the other by incohesive squads. Few topics have been fairly discussed upon their merits. Few bills have reached maturity by orderly sequence, and although, within the last ten days of the Session, more legislation was achieved than during preceding months, it was achieved rather as the outcome of necessity than as the product of calm and enlightened discussion. The public rejoices that what may be described as the scuffle has come to a close, and, perhaps, will not be sorry when matters are somewhat adjusted by fresh exercise of authority by the constituent bodies.

It is, perhaps, partly owing to forgetfulness of the original mandate committed to the nation's representatives that Parliament has recently displayed so many symptoms of moral exhaustion. The will of the people is not very clearly known. It may be approximately guessed at, but even the happiest guess is, for the present time, of uncertain authority. All sorts of pressure, good, bad, and indifferent, are operating out of doors; and they who will, either this year or next, decide the policy of the country and the tone of its government are themselves unusually subject to changes of political opinion. This being the case, the course taken by the House of Commons, whether in regard to Foreign Affairs or to Domestic Measures, is somewhat erratic, and but feebly guided by the traditions of consistent experience. Nobody seems able to defer to, to aim at, or to abide by, an authoritative standard for the decision of most points in the present day. But, besides this, one cannot but notice an unusual lack of firmness in the management of the House. It may be that this is due to the personal characteristics of the several members of the Cabinet; but it may be also that want of unity in that quarter is rather imaginary than real. At any rate, the House has not latterly been sensible of the weight of command to which it had been accustomed. We are all aware how, in every engagement demanding concert, the absence of a distinct directing influence tends to demoralise those who take part in it; and we need hardly be surprised that, through the long and unproductive Session just closed, the effects of this deficiency have become so marked.

So much for the manner of public business of recent growth. It is an evil, no doubt, but it is one which may be expected to pass away before long. It is humiliating whilst it lasts, but it can hardly be of a permanent character. Meanwhile, when we come to count over our legislative gains, we are not altogether without something in the shape of compensation, though it is far less than we could wish. The country has passed through a season of severe trial to its faith and patience during the last twelvemonth. Successive crises in the relations of its

Government to Foreign Powers have appeared to indicate a wide and substantial change in the principles taken to underlie the policy it pursues. The change may be for the better or not; it may have become necessary, or it may be factitious; but one thing is certain. It has largely troubled the surface of political affairs abroad, as well as in some of our colonies. Upon this transition from what was settled to what is novel in the spirit of our external policy, Parliament has, unquestionably, both directly and indirectly, exerted a perceptible influence. We will not now criticise its results. It may suffice to say that the line produced by the impact of political forces moving in opposite directions is not what it would have been under other conditions, and, in all probability, will become nearer to what reason would prescribe than if it had been the simple effect of either of the conflicting influences. In relation, however, to domestic affairs, the acquisitions of the country from the now concluded Session, though very few, are not without their value. They make but a poor show; but perhaps it may turn out that they will effectively consummate the ends for which they were ostensibly proposed. Such, however, is not the impression which a Parliamentary Session is generally expected to produce. The people look, and rightly look, for something larger and more determinate than this. They have seen much waste of time; they have witnessed many angry contentions; they have watched successive fluctuations of feeling; and now, when all is over, the prevailing idea left in their minds is that, while vast labour has been expended, comparatively little profit has been obtained. Of course they look for better things in future; but these, they think, can only be ushered in by a new Parliament.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, inspected the 42nd Royal Highlanders, under the command of Colonel Macpherson, at Parkhurst last week. Her Majesty was received with a Royal salute from the regiment in line, after which she drove down the ranks. The regiment then marched past in open column of companies, and again in close column. The regiment having re-formed line and saluted, the Queen left the parade-ground. The Princess of Wales and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, lunched with her Majesty at Osborne.

The Queen held a Council on Thursday week, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada, was introduced and sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Previously to the Council the Minister to the United States of America was introduced, and presented his letters of recall. The Minister for Siam, his Excellency Phya Bhaskaawongse, was then introduced, and presented his credentials, and H.R.H. Prisdang Choomsui of Siam, Chan Nun Sarabhai, and Nai Tuan Surawongse were presented to her Majesty. The Hon. Edmund John Monson was also introduced and kissed hands on his appointment as Minister Resident at Montevideo. Princess Beatrice was present with her Majesty during the audiences. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald had audiences of the Queen. At the Council Parliament was prorogued from the 15th inst. to Nov. 1, and the Conventions of the Provinces of Canterbury and York were prorogued to Nov. 3.

Colonel Vernon Harcourt had an interview with her Majesty the next day. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked to Osborne Cottage and visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. Princes Albert Victor and George and the young Princesses of Wales and Prince Alfred and Princesses of Edinburgh visited her Majesty at Osborne. Prince Leopold arrived from Boyton Manor. The Queen's dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Miss Knollys, Lord Charles Beresford, and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby.

Lieutenant-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., and Countess Dornberg, and Prince and Princess Hermann of Saxe-Weimar visited her Majesty on Saturday last and remained to luncheon. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at Osborne, performed by the Rev. Canon Fleming, Residentiary Canon of York, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden and Princess Victoria of Baden arrived at Osborne on Monday from Eastbourne, having crossed over from Portsmouth in her Majesty's yacht Alberta. Colonel McNeill, C.B., V.C., was in attendance. Her Majesty drove in the afternoon with the Grand Duchess of Baden, Princess Victoria, and Princess Beatrice; and the Grand Duke drove out with the Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold. The Queen's dinner party included the Grand Duke, the Grand Duchess, and Princess Victoria of Baden, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Waterpark, Mlle. Von Bibra, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard, and the Master of the Household. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, walked out on Tuesday with the Grand Ducal family. The Grand Duke, the Grand Duchess, and Princess Victoria of Baden left Osborne later in the day for Eastbourne. Colonel McNeill accompanied their Royal Highnesses to Portsmouth.

Her Majesty and Prince Leopold have driven out daily, and Princess Beatrice has taken frequent rides.

Dr. Proffitt attended at the funeral of the late Earl of Fife as the representative of the Queen; and Dr. Robertson represented the Prince of Wales.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, left the Isle of Wight on Saturday last for Marlborough House. Her Royal Highness was accompanied in the Royal yacht Osborne, Captain Lord Charles Beresford, by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh from Cowes to Portsmouth, whence the Princess travelled by special train to Victoria station, Mr. J. P. Knight, the general manager of the line, accompanying.

the train. Princes Albert Victor and George and Prince Waldemar of Denmark went to Maskelyne and Cooke's Entertainment at the Egyptian Hall on Tuesday. The Princess, accompanied by her sons and her three daughters, left Marlborough House in the evening en route for Copenhagen, on a visit to the King and Queen of Denmark. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from Charing-cross to Dover, Mr. John Shaw, the general manager of the South-Eastern line, having charge of the train. The Royal party embarked on the Admiralty Pier on board a special steamer and crossed to Calais.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Plymouth on Monday evening in the Royal yacht Osborne, which lay during the night in Barn Pool, beneath the slopes of Mount Edgumbe, their Royal Highnesses passing the night on board. On Tuesday the Prince and the Duke laid the foundation-stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse. The Princes proceeded in the Trinity yacht Galatea, conveyed by a flotilla of Royal Navy vessels and pleasure-yachts. The Royal party landed at noon, when the Rev. Prebendary Wilkinson opened the ceremonial with a short religious service, after which both Princes, having tempered the mortar, the Duke of Edinburgh laid the stone, and then declared it "well and truly laid." Only official personages were admitted upon the rock during the ceremony. The Princes dined with the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe. Their Royal Highnesses spent Wednesday at Mount-Edgumbe, and went out shooting in the park in the afternoon, on the clearing off of the rain.

The Prince has appointed Francis Henry Laking, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon Apothecary to his Royal Highness's Household.

The Duchess of Connaught has granted permission to the second battalion of the 12th Regiment to assume the title of Duchess of Connaught's Own, in commemoration of that corps having been the first to be presented with new colours by her Royal Highness since her alliance with the British Royal family.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, who is the guest of the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle, has recovered from the illness from which he had been suffering at Hopetoun Castle.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, who is the guest of the Earl of Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle, visited Aberfeldy on Saturday last to see the Highland games. His Royal Highness has had splendid sport on the moors belonging to the Earl of Breadalbane.

Princess Frederica of Hanover has been staying at Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

The Lord Chancellor has arrived at Dunira, near Crieff, Perthshire. The Earl of Beaconsfield has arrived at Hughenden Manor. The Duke of Northumberland and the Duchess have arrived at Alnwick Castle. The Right Hon. the Home Secretary and Mrs. Cross have left London for their seat in Lancashire. The Right Hon. the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Smith have left the Admiralty for the right hon. gentleman's seat near Henley-on-Thames. Viscount Sandon, M.P., has arrived at Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, accompanied by Lady Mary Sandon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is the Secretary of State staying in town. Colonel Stanley and Lady Constance Stanley have left town for their seat in Lancashire. The Earl of Mount-Edgumbe and the Ladies Edgumbe have arrived at Mount-Edgumbe, Devon.

The marriage of Mr. Lewis Vivian Loyd (Grenadier Guards) and Lady Mary Sophia Hely-Hutchinson, eldest daughter of Richard John, fourth Earl of Donoughmore, and sister of the present Earl, was solemnised on the 14th inst. at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Henry St. John Mildmay (Grenadier Guards) as his best man. The bride on her arrival at the church was met by her brother, who gave her away. Her bridesmaids were Lady Margaret Hely-Hutchinson (sister of the bride); Miss Gertrude, Miss Evelyn, and Miss Gwendolin Loyd; Lady Eva Bourke, Miss Jocelyn, and Miss Tremayne. The bride wore a white satin dress, and over a wreath of gardenias and orange-blossoms, fastened to the hair by diamond ornaments, a veil of point d'Angleterre. The jewels were principally diamonds. The bridesmaids, who were dressed alike, were attired in dresses composed of white satin polonaise over skirts of Indian muslin trimmed with lace; bonnets of white satin and lace, ornamented with bouquets of forget-me-nots. Each lady wore a pearl and diamond arrow, with the initials of the bride, and fans, with "Mary" in forget-me-nots, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. George Wingfield Bourke, M.A. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the Dowager Countess of Donoughmore's residence in South Audley-street for breakfast. The newly-married couple left in an open carriage and four greys for Monk's Orchard, Mr. Lewis Loyd's seat, West Wickham, Kent, to pass the early days of the honeymoon. The wedding presents were very numerous.

Professor G. J. Allman, the President for the year of the British Association, opened its annual session on Wednesday evening at Sheffield with the customary address. His subject was the most recent researches into the nature and phenomena of protoplasm—the only form of matter in which life can manifest itself. He quoted a number of experiments as proving that there is no dualism in life—that the life of the plant and the animal are identical. But, while two particles of protoplasm between which science could detect no difference developed the one only into a jelly-fish and the other into a man, we were forced to the conclusion that deep within them there must be a fundamental difference of which we know nothing. In all this no progress had been made towards an explanation of the phenomena of consciousness; and the only fact in this region of which we were certain was that with every advance in organisation there is a corresponding advance in mind. This suggested the hope that under the continued operation of the great law of evolution, higher faculties may be evolved in the far off future which may reveal to man the great mystery of Thought.

The annual fête in aid of the funds of the Police Orphanage took place at the Alexandra Palace on Thursday. The programme included a display of fireworks, two performances of "H.M.S. Pinafore," by Mr. D'Oyly Carte's company, circus entertainments, concerts by police bands, police athletic sports, military assault at arms, and a ball.

The will of the Duchess of Castiglioni Colonna was read in one of the churches of Fribourg on Sunday, the 10th. She bequeaths her collection of sculptures to the town and a sum of money to be spent in obtaining copies of those of her works of which at the time of her death she possessed neither the originals nor copies. They are to be placed in a gallery to be called by her name. This gift will make the Fribourg Museum the most important art collection in Switzerland.

THE NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

On Tuesday, with a calm sea in the Channel off Plymouth, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse, fourteen miles from shore, was performed by the Duke of Edinburgh, as Master of the Trinity House Corporation, accompanied by the Prince of Wales. They had come to Plymouth in the Royal yacht Osborne, from Cowes, the day before.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, who had slept on board the Royal yacht Osborne, embarked in a steam-launch for the Trinity yacht Galatea at ten o'clock, under a salute from the ships in commission in the Hamoaze and the Sound and the guns of the Citadel. For at least an hour before this, however, the various steamers which had been chartered for the Eddystone had been taking in passengers at the Dockyard, Victualling Yard, Millbay, the Barbican, and other points, and as they loaded they rapidly made their way into the Sound. There was quite a little fleet of steam-vessels speedily under way, the majority belonging to the Royal Navy, and including the Siren and Albert, Trinity yachts, the Enchantress, Vivid, Princess Alice, Bacchante, Carron, Trusty, and numerous smaller and private craft—several loaded with excursionists. The Corporation of Plymouth embarked on board the steam-tender Sir Walter Raleigh, which was placed at their disposal by the Great Western Railway Company; and the Corporation of Devonport in the Carron. It had been stated that there was to have been a procession, and that the principal steam-ships were to have attended the Galatea on her way as a guard of honour, and some disappointment was felt that this was not done. All the steamers officially connected with the ceremony were far in the offing before any movement was made by the Galatea, and then she steamed into Hamoaze and went to take on board the heads of Departments. The Osborne, which lay in Barnpool decked with flags, took no part in the proceedings, nor was it intended that she should do so, as her great size unfitted her to approach the rocks. Shortly before eleven the Galatea returned from the Dockyard, and as she steamed steadily on into the Sound there was much discussion among the puzzled onlookers on the Hoe and elsewhere as to whether the Royal party were on board, seeing that she did not carry the Royal standard. This, however, would have been contrary to all rule, as the Duke of Edinburgh was on board, and, in addition to St. George's ensign and the flag of the Trinity House, she carried his distinguishing flag as Master. On board the Galatea were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Richard Collinson, Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, Captains Inglis, Nisbet, Lambert, and Webb, Elder Brethren, Admiral Farquhar, Port-Admiral, General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, the General Commanding the Western district, Admiral Sir H. Keppel, Rear-Admiral Hope, the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Colville, Sir Allan Young, Captain Lord Charles Beresford, Captain Stevenson, Lieutenant Curzon Howe, and the Rev. Prebendary Wilkinson, D.D. In the Hercules, the Lighthouse tender, were Mr. Douglass, the architect and engineer, Mr. A. T. Douglass, and Dr. Smiles, author of the "Lives of the Engineers." The Galatea put out to sea from Plymouth Sound, and arrived at the Eddystone shortly before noon, the vessels lying around the reef dressing in column as she steamed up.

Directly the vessel reached the reef the Royal party, attended by the Engineers, landed upon the central rock in four boats, no one else being allowed to disembark except the workmen actually engaged. The ceremony, which was very short, now commenced. The Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Andrew's, the mother parish of Plymouth, having offered a few brief prayers, Mr. Douglass handed a handsome trowel, with silver blade and handle of Eddy stone, well and appropriately carved and inscribed, to the Duke, who formally spread the cement in the deep hole the stone was to occupy, the stones on both sides of it being already in their place. After the Royal Master of the Trinity House had spread the cement he passed the trowel to the Prince of Wales; then a bottle, in which was inclosed a parchment scroll, containing full details of the work and of all engaged in it, was placed in a cavity, and the first stone was lowered to its place. It is a fact worth noting that the stone was the identical one which was to have been laid in June, and which had been carefully preserved for this occasion. It was then declared by the Duke of Edinburgh that the stone was well and truly laid, amid the lusty cheers of the party on the rock, taken up again and again by the occupants of the vessels ranged around. The whole proceedings did not occupy more than a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, and afterwards the party visited the old Lighthouse, which has now for nearly six score years honoured the memory of its great builder, Smeaton. The weather up to the laying of the stone had been favourable; but almost immediately after the ceremony it began to change for the worse, and ere long the rain descended in torrents.

The Galatea returned about half-past two; and in the evening the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh dined with the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, at his residence, and with a large party of distinguished guests.

The projected new lighthouse, which is to supersede the one that was erected by Smeaton towards the end of the last century, is shown in our Illustration as it will appear when completed, standing about 127 ft. from the existing tower. The engineer, from whose designs and under whose direction this structure is to be carried out, is Mr. James Nicholas Douglass, member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The new tower, which is to be constructed entirely of granite, will consist of a cylindrical base, 44 ft. in diameter and 22 ft. high, having its upper surface 2½ ft. above high water of spring tides. From this base will spring the shaft of the tower, 35 ft. 6 in. in diameter at the commencement, and 18 ft. 6 in. in diameter under the cornice, the top of which will be 138 ft. above the rock. On the cylindrical base there will thus be formed a level margin 4 ft. 3 in. wide for a landing-platform. The tower is to be a concave elliptic frustum, the generating curve of which has a semi-transverse axis of 178 ft., and a semi-conjugate axis of 37 ft. The tower is to be solid, with the exception of a water-tank, to the level of 25½ ft. above high water spring tides. At this level the walls will be 8 ft. 6 in. thick, diminishing to 2 ft. 3 in. at the top. The tower will contain nine apartments, 10 ft. in height, in addition to the lantern, the seven uppermost being 14 ft. in diameter. The whole of the work is to be dovetailed and cemented, both horizontally and vertically, on the system already adopted at the Hanois, Wolf, and Longships Rock Lighthouses. The total net quantity of granite in the work will be about 69,100 cubic feet. The cost of the work is estimated at £78,000. On the completion of the new lighthouse it is intended to take down the present lighthouse to the level of the top of the solid base, 29 ft. above high water of spring tides. This portion of the present structure is shown remaining in our Illustration of the proposed new lighthouse as it will appear when the work is finished. It has been determined that the elevation of the focal plane of the light shall be 130 ft. above high water, by which the range of the light will be increased from fourteen to about seventeen and a half nautical miles, so as

just to overlap the range of the new electric lights at the Lizard. The new lighthouse will be provided with a first-order light and a fog-signal of maximum intensity, but the distinctive characters of these have not yet been decided upon.

It will be remembered that their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the two naval cadets, sons of the Prince of Wales, were at Plymouth on June 21, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of this important structure. But the state of the weather and of the sea on that appointed day did not allow of the stone being laid, and the ceremony was therefore postponed. Their Royal Highnesses on that occasion did not go out to the Eddystone, as had been intended, but went to inspect the great stone-cutting establishment at Oreston, from which the materials of the new lighthouse are to be supplied. An illustration of this subject will be given next week.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church of Shipton Bellinger, near Marlborough, which has been restored by Mr. Withers, has been reopened by the Bishop of Winchester; and that of Ferryfrystone, near Ferrybridge, by the Archbishop of York.

Two painted windows, executed by Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street, have been placed in the Church of St. Mary Elms, Ipswich. The subjects, Faith, Hope, Charity, and Mercy, fill the four lights, with appropriate floral ornaments in the tracery above.

The quaint little town of Painswick, among the Cotswold Hills, was on the 6th inst. the scene of much rejoicing, on the occasion of the reopening of the fine parish church, which has been for twelve months undergoing a careful restoration, under the direction of Mr. F. Waller.

The parish Church of St. Michael, Abergyle, was reopened on the 13th inst. after restoration. The monuments have been carefully preserved, including one to the thirty-eight persons who met their death in the accident in August, 1868, when the Irish mail was burnt by the ignition of a cask of petroleum.

The fine old parish Church of St. Peter-Port, Guernsey, has been enriched with a handsome brass lectern, the gift of the Misses Lieve, of Hauteville, in memory of their brother, Mr. Peter Le Lieve, for twenty-one years churchwarden of the parish. The lectern is from the ateliers of Messrs. Hardman and Co., and is characterised by all their well-known qualities of finish and thorough solidity.

Meshaw church, North Devon, was reopened on Sunday. A new sacarium has been built out and the chancel reseated as a memorial to the late Prebendary Karslake; and two windows, excellent in colouring and design, have been given by his son and daughters. The lady of the manor gives a handsome porch, and purposes re-hanging the bells. The porch and the other alterations are from drawings by Mr. Ashworth, of Exeter.

The new church at Altcar was consecrated on the 13th inst. by the Bishop of Newfoundland. This rural parish church is situated a few miles from Farnby, to the right of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. The parish church of Altcar, which was built in 1742, had been for many years in a dilapidated condition. The Earl of Sefton offered to rebuild it at his sole cost. The new building is erected a little to the north of the former one, the church being enlarged.

The corner stone of the new chapel now building at Wynyard Park by the Marquis of Londonderry was laid on the 28th ult. by the Rev. William Cassidi, Vicar of the parish, in the unavoidable absence of the noble Lord. After the ceremony, a presentation was made by the members of the congregation worshipping in the Wynyard Chapel, of a very handsome silver salver, as a token of their esteem, to the reverend gentleman for his long and faithful services during thirty-eight years.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London have nominated to the vacant bishopric of Jamaica the Right Rev. William George Tozer, D.D. Bishop Tozer, who graduated from St. John's College, Oxford, in 1851, was consecrated in 1863 as a missionary Bishop, and worked for ten years on the East Coast of Africa. In 1873 he resigned his post on the ground of ill-health. His health being now re-established, it is his intention to proceed without delay to the new diocese to which he has been appointed.

Under the care of Mr. Street, R.A., Guilsfield church has undergone a strictly conservative restoration, and it now presents the aspect of a handsome church, mainly of the fourteenth century. The old pews and galleries have been swept away, and the choir is separated from the nave by a splendid oak screen. The stalls, sedilia, and altar are in the Perpendicular style, to correspond with the large east window and the Tudor roof. This last is of very elaborate design, the bosses comprising no fewer than 120 different patterns. They were picked out with colour, which has been renewed with very good effect. In harmony with this roof, Mr. Street has designed an altar-cloth, which has been worked at Bruges, and presented by Mrs. Heyward, of Crosswood. The pulpit, a donation from Colonel Heyward, is of carved oak. The lectern, which is also of oak, is the gift of Mrs. Jenkins.

On Tuesday se'nnight the chancel and aisles of St. Gwladys Church, Pont Aberbargoed, in the parish of Gelligaer, were consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff. A population of 1000 people having been brought together by the opening of collieries four miles from the parish church, this work was rendered necessary. An iron church has been erected as a temporary nave. Accommodation has been thus provided for 300 people. A crypt, 30 ft. by 40 ft., has been erected under the chancel and aisles for Sunday-school and other mission purposes. The total cost has been £1780, of which £680 remains still to be collected. The Rev. Canon Bevan, of Hay, preached at the 11 a.m. service, the Rev. E. Turbervill William Caldicot at 3 p.m. and the Rev. Edward Jones, Vicar of St. George, Tredegar, in Welsh, at 6 p.m. The services, notwithstanding the very boisterous weather, were well attended throughout. The offertory collections amounted to £27 14s. 10d.

The Church of St. Anthony, Mile End-road, has been consecrated by the Bishop of London. It is in the style of the early part of the thirteenth century, from designs of Mr. Ewan Christian. The nave and chancel are of the same width, and open from end to end, without any intervening arch, a dwarf screen wall dividing the raised chancel floor from the nave. A natural slope of the ground upwards from west to east has been followed in laying the floor of the nave. The aisles are divided from the nave by an arcade of four arches. A series of sixteen single lancet windows on each side in the clerestory, a large east window, and a row of windows in an open vestibule at the west end, give abundance of light. The roof, formed of massive timbers, is of pitch pine, the chancel roof alone being boarded and decorated. There is accommodation for 700 worshippers, and the seats are all free and open. Adjoining the church is a parish room, which can be used for a Sunday-school, and for meetings of the congregation. The cost of this latter has been defrayed by the Grocers' Company, who, as patrons, have added £100 a year to the endowment, in lieu of a rectory. The Company will also defray the cost of an organ, communion plate, and the interior fittings of the church.



THE PROPOSED NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.



THE ZULU WAR: RETURN OF THE AMBASSADORS FROM CETEWAYO TO LORD CHELMSFORD.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The results of the elections for the bureaux of fifty Councils-General are known. In two cases Republicans have been elected Presidents, replacing Conservatives who have died since the last meeting. The Duc d'Aumale has been elected president in his department. At Beauvais M. Lepère, the Minister of the Interior, made a speech in which he said the Government intended leaving the councils-generals full liberty of discussion upon resolutions relating to M. Jules Ferry's Education Bill.

An Exhibition of Works of Industry has been opened in the Palais de l'Industrie in the Champs Elysées of Paris.

The monster captive balloon in the garden of the Tuileries at Paris burst last Saturday afternoon during a squall of wind. Several ascents had been made during the day, and a party was waiting immediately before the accident to make the journey.

The Grand Prize at the Deauville Races was won by Baron Schickler's El Rey, which started at 25 to 1.

A railway accident has occurred on the Argentan and Granville Railway, by which nine persons were killed and thirty injured.

Owing to the little support which M. de Lesseps's project for the cutting of an Inter-Oceanic Canal across the Isthmus of Panama has met with, the issue of 800,000 shares is for the present suspended, and the subscriptions which have been paid may be withdrawn. Meanwhile M. de Lesseps has resolved to go himself to the United States in order to deal with the alleged hostility of the Government to his scheme.

The Minister of Marine has received by telegram intelligence that a great portion of the town of St. Pierre, Newfoundland, has been destroyed by fire. No lives were lost.

SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the King's marriage with the Archduchess Christina will take place at Barcelona or Burgos in November. The Cortes will be convoked on account of the marriage, and will also take into consideration the state of Cuba, where an agitation is already spreading, which the Government is anxious to stop.

Another telegram says that fires have recently occurred in Spain, and some of them are attributed to incendiaries. In one case thirty houses were destroyed and thirty-four persons lost their lives.

HOLLAND.

A new Cabinet, representing a coalition among the different parties in the Chamber, has been constituted as follows:—M. Van Lynden, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Six (Commissary for Zealand), Minister of the Interior; Professor Vissering, Minister of Finance; Professor Modderman, Minister of Justice; Colonel Reuther (of the Artillery), Minister of War; M. Taalman Kip, Minister of Marine; M. Van Goltstein, Minister for the Colonies; M. Klerck, Minister for the Waterstaat.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor returned on the 14th inst. to Castle Babelsberg, his country residence near Potsdam. He had an enthusiastic reception, his carriage as he drove from the railway station to the castle being, it is stated, literally filled with bouquets of every size and device. At Eger he was met at the railway station and greeted by the King and Queen of Saxony. His Majesty, on arriving at Babelsberg, was welcomed back by the Crown Prince and other relatives. His Majesty has been rejoined by the Empress, who has returned in good health from her visit to Switzerland; and their Majesties are expected to remain at Babelsberg till the beginning of September.

At a banquet given on Monday at the Royal Palace by the Emperor William in honour of the birthday of the Emperor of Austria, his Majesty drank to the health of "his Imperial friend and ally."

The general manoeuvres of the German army, which take place next month in the vicinity of Königsberg, Stettin, and Strasburg, will be preceded by cavalry operations on an extended scale at Namslau and Bernstadt, near Breslau. These will commence on Aug. 22 and continue until Sept. 4, and will be attended by Major-General Sir F. W. J. Fitz-Wygram, Inspector-General of Cavalry in the United Kingdom, who will be accompanied by an aide-de-camp, and Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, late of the 16th Lancers.

The Geographical Society of Berlin has issued a circular to all geographical societies and Universities in Germany, reminding them that Aug. 7 was the hundredth birthday of Karl Ritter, the great geographer. They desire to celebrate this centenary becomingly; but, as the actual anniversary fell within the summer vacation, it is proposed that it shall now be celebrated on Saturday, Oct. 11. The geographical societies and Universities are requested to send representatives to the Berlin celebration. There will be a solemn sitting of the Berlin Geographical Society, to be followed by a banquet on the evening of the day named.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor, after having celebrated on Monday his forty-ninth birthday privately, at Tegernsee, in the midst of his family, returned on Tuesday, and swore in three new Ministers.

The Andrassy crisis is not yet ended, and therefore the rumours as to his successor are as numerous as ever.

An Imperial decree has been published, constituting the new Austrian Ministry as follows:—Count Taaffe, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Dr. Van Strömayer, Minister of Justice and Public Worship; Baron von Horst, Minister of National Defence; Count Falkenhayn, Minister of Agriculture; Herr Korb Weidenheim, Minister of Commerce. Herr Chertek is appointed head of the Finance Department, and Herren Ziemalkowsky and Prazak Ministers without portfolios.

An autograph letter of the Emperor is published appointing Baron Pino, Baron Pretis, and the Chevalier Widmann Governors-General of Upper Austria, the Trieste Coast district, and the Tyrol respectively.

The Austro-Hungarian Customs Conference has terminated its labours. Respecting the incorporation of Bosnia, Dalmatia, and Istria in the Austro-Hungarian Customs Union, two bills have been drawn up—one, consisting of only a few clauses, providing for the admission of Dalmatia and Istria into the Union; and the other, of twenty-nine clauses, relating to Bosnia. The latter measure contains stipulations respecting indirect taxation in the province. Provisions for the introduction of salt and tobacco monopolies in Bosnia are being drawn up by the sub-committee.

RUSSIA.

The Empress, accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis, arrived at Jegenheim yesterday week.

Sentence of loss of civil rights and twelve years' hard labour in the mines has been passed by the first court-martial held in Moscow since the promulgation of military law on a private gentleman named Nicholas Zenikoff, for having attacked and insulted a sentinel.

TURKEY.

A despatch has been sent by the Porte to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers in Constantinople announcing the appoint-

ment of Turkish Commissioners for the rectification of the Greek frontier. The negotiations are to be opened immediately, and it is expected that a compromise will shortly be arrived at.

Another despatch has been sent by the Government to its representatives abroad denying that any cases of sporadic cholera have occurred in Constantinople and declaring that no malady of a suspicious character exists there, the public health continuing to be perfectly satisfactory.

Serbia's demand for indemnification for the losses caused by the invasion of Cuzoman has been rejected by the Porte.

EGYPT.

The firman of investiture of the Khedive was presented and read on the 14th inst. at the Citadel of Cairo with great pomp in the presence of the Khedive, the Princes, the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministry, the religious bodies, and functionaries. A *Times* despatch says that the army and the people in masses greeted Tewfik Pasha as Khedive with great enthusiasm. The ceremony concluded with a benediction, pronounced by an imam, after which the Khedive held a general reception of some 3000 persons. The town was generally illuminated at night, and next evening there was a torchlight procession of the troops.

The Ministry having resigned, a new Cabinet has been formed, in which the Khedive holds the position of President of the Council. The other departments are distributed as follows:—Zulficar Pasha, Minister of Justice, and ad interim Minister of the Interior; Mustapha Fehmi Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Hardar Pasha, Minister of Finance; Osman Reski Pasha, Minister of War and Marine; Mehemed Menachli Pasha, Minister of Public Works; Ali Ibrahim Pasha, Minister of Public Instruction. A *Standard* telegram says that this change is attributed to French influence.

CANADA.

A quarrel occurred on Friday, the 15th inst., in Quebec between two societies of ship labourers, consisting respectively of Irishmen and French Canadians. Revolvers were fired, two persons were killed, and twenty-six wounded. A display of the military on Saturday prevented a renewal of the rioting. All was quiet during Sunday and Monday, but both the Irish and French Canadian rioters remained armed. The military are still kept on duty in readiness for any emergency. A meeting was held on Monday by the Mayor, magistrates, and military authorities, who decided to request the Government to place the city under the provisions of the Blake Act. By a later telegram we learn that a committee of the leading citizens, including some Irishmen and French Canadians, were endeavouring to make peace between the rival ship-labourers.

INDIA.

The Ameer Yakoob Khan has (the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta says) already given an earnest of his desire to act up to his treaty engagements. He has shown Major Cavagnari three letters received by him from General Kaufmann. Two of these, dated March, conveyed the Russian General's congratulations on the Ameer's accession; and the third, written in May, announced General Kaufmann's approaching departure for St. Petersburg. The Ameer consulted Major Cavagnari as to the answers he should return; and, in accordance with our Envoy's advice, the Ameer replied in courteous terms, at the same time suggesting that all future communications should be sent through the Indian Government. Cholera is still prevalent at Cabul. The disease had broken out in a virulent form among the regiments which lately returned from Herat, and a panic took place among the soldiers, many of whom deserted, and the rest have been allowed to go to their homes. Nawab Sir Gholam Hussein Khan is about to proceed to Cabul to act temporarily as our Envoy's assistant. Candahar city has been made over to Sirdar Ali Khan, the Governor appointed by the Ameer, and his first step was to reimpose certain taxes which had been remitted by us. This caused some discontent, and many tradesmen closed their shops, but the city is reported to be quiet, and cholera is diminishing.

Among other items of news sent by the Indian correspondent of the *Times* are the following:—The Duke of Buckingham has determined to proceed in person to the scene of disturbances in Rumpa, fifty troopers of the body-guard accompanying him as an escort. Later news from Cashmere does not bear out the more favourable accounts which were published a fortnight ago. It is now stated that the drought continues, and that the condition of the people and the appearance of the country are described as deplorable.

AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has received the following telegram from the Chief Secretary of the Colony having reference to the appointment of an additional colonial Judge:—"Sydney, Aug. 14. Windeyer, fifth Judge; Wisdom, Attorney-General."

By way of San Francisco we have the following summary from Sydney papers to July 17:—The Legislative Council persisting in its amendment to the Land Bill, the Government has abandoned the measure. The Premier has given notice in the Legislative Assembly of a series of resolutions condemning the action of the Council in repeatedly rejecting the bill. The Assembly has had under consideration the measures thus rendered necessary, and it is proposed to introduce a bill making the Council elective. The Hon. Joseph Docker introduced a series of counter-resolutions in the Legislative Council, and both motions were considered last night, but the debate in each Chamber was adjourned till to-day. The Appropriation Bill, covering an expenditure of nearly £5,750,000, has passed both Houses. The Public Works Loan Bill, authorising the Government to borrow nearly £6,000,000 for railway works and nearly £1,500,000 for water supply and sewerage works, has been read the second time and passed through the Committee of the Legislative Assembly. The Act abolishing the duty on gold will come into operation on Nov. 1.

From the same source we learn that the Queensland Legislative Assembly has passed the second reading of the Land Bill; and that Mr. G. R. Harding, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to the vacant puisne judgeship.

NEW ZEALAND.

By telegram of the 18th inst. from Wellington we learn that Parliament has been dissolved.

Wellington, July 15 (via San Francisco).—Parliament was opened on the 11th inst. Among the measures the introduction of which was promised by the Governor's speech are manhood suffrage, Parliamentary representation on the basis of population, triennial Parliaments, and the regulation of Chinese immigration into the colony. The revenue of the colony exceeded the estimates by £190,000; but there had, nevertheless, been a great falling off in the amount derived from land and from the income tax, and Parliament would be asked to sanction an additional loan of £5,000,000. Mr. G. M. O. Rorke, formerly Chairman of Committees, has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Over one hundred Maoris are now awaiting their trial for ploughing on land belonging to settlers at New Plymouth. The position of native affairs is now quieter.

FAIRY FOXGLOVES.

I suppose that Shakespearean commentators are not able to tell us decisively whether the dainty Ariel was one of those "span-long elves" of whom Ben Jonson speaks—fairies who were tiny enough, both in dimensions and appetite, to suck where the bee sucked, to fly on the bat's back, to couch with comfort in the cowslip's bell, and, altogether, to have a very good time of it "under the blossom that hangs on the bough," even as we see gracefully depicted in Mr. H. J. Townsend's picture, in the Royal collection, where the quaint, dainty, delicate Ariel lies at full outstretched length on the swinging stem of the convolvulus, and makes it his hammock during the moonlit mid-summer night.

But, whatever may be the size of Ariel or any other tricky spirit, there is a wild-flower now in bloom which may be claimed as the fairies' flower. I speak of the Foxglove, which, like other products of Nature in this unusually backward season, has been a laggard in putting forth its wealth of blossoms. In the first place, its Saxon name has nothing to do with that sly Mr. Reynard who will be so highly popular in the coming hunting season. The whole hillside may be "redder than a fox," according to our Poet Laureate, but the redness of the Foxglove is not that of the fox. The fox of the foxglove is but a corruption of the word folks—that is, the folks *par excellence*—the little folks or fairies—the elves and sprites of the woods and heaths, who are clad in green and use these flowers for gloves. I am constrained to adopt that interpretation of the second syllable, gloves, though—without going deeply into the question of a fairy's measurement—I should have thought that the bell-like blossoms were better adapted for head-coverings, and should be caps or helmets rather than gloves. But the second syllable, "gloves," is probably taken from the botanical name of the flower, *Digitalis purpurea*; and in Latin, *digitalis* signifies "of or belonging to a finger," and, with reference to a measure, "that which contains the thickness of a finger." The only classical author who used this word to signify a glove was M. Terentius Varro; but although he lived in the Augustan Golden Age of Poets, and should be accepted as an authority, yet the learned critic, Joseph Justus Scaliger, surmised that the word was a mistake for *digitabulum*, which was the glove used for gathering olives. Here, then, we get the basis for the glove in the Foxglove's name.

But it was not till the year 1564, that this wild flower was dignified with a Latin name; and it received its botanical appellation *Digitalis purpurea* from the learned doctor and botanist, Leonard Fuchs, of Tübingen, who included it in his "*Historia Plantarum*." And here a thought occurs to me. As Fuchs means Fox, could Fuchs's glove-flower come to be called Foxglove from the patronymic of the person who gave it its Latin name? But, if so, this would be destructive to the little folks' theory, so I will pass it over as unworthy of credibility. And, as to the glove, although the freckled bells of this flower would appear to be adapted to individual fingertips rather than to the whole-handed "bunch of fives," yet the poet Cowley has accepted the idea of the entire glove, in his line,

The foxglove on fair Flora's hand is worn.

As to the adjective *purpurea*, we must bear in mind that the signification of the word "purple" in Latin, is wider even than in English. It means reddish and red, as well as violet and puce and dark blue-black purple; and when the ladies of Rome wished for an artificial aid to their complexions they used for that purpose a powder that we should call rouge, but which they called purple. So we must translate *purpurea* as "purplish;" for purple it is not by many shades. The foxglove, in short, is not born to the purple; it is but a wayside and woodland flower, fitter for fairies than for princes. And the little folks may claim it for their own. In Ireland it is called fairy-fingers; in Wales, red-fingers; in Northumberland and the Borders, fairy-thimbles; in Germany, finger-hut; and the Irish, who are always rich in fairy folk-lore, have yet another pretty name for it—fairy-bells. The bells are, of course, suggested by the shape of the freckled blossoms, hanging, bell-like, from the tall stalk to the depth of some two feet, and, for the most part, all turned in one direction. Tennyson, in "*The Two Voices*," beautifully describes these foxglove bells, where the secret Voice tells the Poet that, though he may be lying in his grave, yet

Not less the bee would range her cells,
The fuzzy prickle fire the dells,
The foxglove cluster dappled bells.

And as these bell-like blossoms on the tall stem, widest at the base and lessening to the summit, suggest the idea of a spire, so the Laureate, in "*In Memoriam*," bids the long-delaying sweet New Year to "bring the foxglove spire." T. L. Merritt, in his poem "*Bring me flowers*," supposes the foxglove bells to ring a fairy chime; for he speaks of the foxglove,

Whose bell-flowers warn the lark of morning's coming
On murmuring breeze.

In Norway they call the flower by the names of fox-bell and fox-music.

Although as bells the blossoms of the foxglove may only be poetically vocal and resonant, yet an audible and even loud sound may be extracted from them. I am reminded of this fact by the village children, who have given to the Foxglove the popular, if not pretty, name of "the pop-gun flower." The little country lads and lasses pluck a blossom from the long stem, and, pinching together and closing up the wider, open end, and blowing into the upper and smaller end, suddenly bring down the inflated blossom with a sharp smack against the palm of the hand. If this is done quickly and carefully, the result is a loud "pop," similar to the report that would be made by a wooden pop-gun. So rooted are the familiar names of wild flowers in the minds of many country children that I have met young rustics who only knew foxgloves as "pop-guns," and did not recognise them when called by their real names. Similarly, when, near to Peterborough, I pointed to a large field ablaze with crimson flowers, and asked a Huntingdonshire lad if they were poppies, "No, sir, was the reply, 'they be headaches.'" And, in like manner, if you ask many a small Arcadian, "Are those flowers foxgloves?" the answer would be, "No, they be pop-guns."

But, though you might get any number of "headaches" in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, you would fail to find "pop-guns;" for, notwithstanding that the district is singularly rich in wild-flowers of a very varied kind, from the water-plants on its fen-side to the heather and furze on the woodland side, yet, in the list of four hundred wild flowering plants, chronicled by F. A. Paley, M.A., as growing within a wide radius of Peterborough, the foxglove is not included. From its presence or absence, and if from its presence, by its size, whether tall or stunted, geologists will tell you what is the formation of the district. We do not, for example, find foxgloves in the finely-wooded country that covers the Lincolnshire Oolite Limestone in the county of Rutland, although this part of the country is rich in a profusion of wild flowers, with, here and there, ferns of various kinds—and ferns, foxgloves, and fairies form an alliterative combination of words that is perfectly harmonious in sense as well as in sound—the ferns, together with the foxgloves, being under the special

protection of the little folks, who use fern-seed as the charm for invisibility, and the fern fronds for "the Devil's brushes," wherewith to sweep a house free from evil spirits. But, though we find some fairy ferns in Rutland, we do not meet with fairy foxgloves.

In my own Rutland garden I have the greatest difficulty to grow foxgloves, imported from Worcestershire, even though the soil is specially prepared for their reception. They are, comparatively, stunted in growth, and die off after a year or two. Nevertheless, their places replenished by fresh plants, they make a brave show on the slope of the Rockery, rising out of great green clumps of feathery ferns, their pyramidal clusters of blossoms of purplish red and deeper crimson disclosing the clusters of leopard-like spots inside each fairy-glove—which might be those "flower urns deep," of which Mrs. Hemans sung. Their blossoms make a most agreeable contrast of colour to their own large, pointed, thick, blueish-green leaves, together with the brighter yellow-greens of the various fern fronds. They evidently do not think it an improvement in locality to be transferred from the red-rock sandstone of Worcestershire to the colder limestone of Rutland; but they live their little day, and cheer us for a season, and the bees thoroughly appreciate them, and find them powerful rivals to the honeyed blossoms of the lime, "a summer home of murmurous wings." It recalls Wordsworth's words concerning bees, that they

Will murmur by the hour in foxglove bells.

But, though I am happy in their possession, yet I wish that I could bodily remove, in the full height of their luxuriance of growth and blossom, some six square yards of foxgloves that adorn the precipitous bank of a certain Worcestershire dingle where is a fir plantation. They would not be missed; for scarcely a soul sees them, save an occasional labourer on his way to work, or the Squire's keeper intent on game-preserving. But there they are, in all their beauty, high up above a deep bed of bracken ferns, which are so luxuriant that I have gathered them there to a height of seven or eight feet. Their many-branched fronds rise high enough to give shelter to an antlered stag, and would have concealed Roderich Dhu's clan when they leapt forth in answer to his shrill whistle. Almost as tall as these bracken ferns, and with a depth of clustered blossoms for at least two feet, are the foxgloves; they rise, in a dense mass of colour, high above the bracken, and underneath the tall straight stems of the fir-trees. In the green gloom and chequered light and shade gleam the brilliant hues of their blossoms—a crowd of floral spires, whose multitudinous speckled bells should ring their fairy peals to the little folks who love such woodland homes and delight in copses and sequestered glens, and separate themselves altogether from the domestic Lares and Penates, whose habitation is in towns and cities of freestone and red brick. And, as green is the distinctive colour of the country, representing its verdure, whether of blade or leaf, so the little folks are usually represented as not only being dwellers in green hills and mounds, but also as being clad in green clothes, and sometimes wearing conical green caps, like the *clogadan* that Highland children weave with rushes. Of course, we know to what wild flower they will go for their gloves.

Not far from that plantation the foxgloves may be seen dispersedly growing on the high ferny banks of those deep, narrow lanes that are so characteristic of Worcestershire: they nod their tall heads also on the billowy stretches of the common, among the gorse and heather and bilberries; and they grow, singly or in small groups, from the crevices, ledges, and coigns of vantage of the steep red-sandstone rocks, at the summit of which a dark and venerable yew holds tightly on with its gnarled roots. And further away, on the opposite side of the county, they may be seen scattered over the green hillsides of "Malvern's lonely height," near to clumps of gorse that the sheep have nibbled into roundness, and which the rustics locally term "fuzzen," evidently a corruption of furze. In these situations they are, for the most part, small and stunted, though in places they grow from two to three feet in height; and I have now before me a water-colour sketch, that I made many years ago, of a little rustic maiden whom I met at a corner of one of the steep paths that wind round the Herefordshire Beacon, and she bears in her arms a great bundle of foxgloves in full flower. A painter might have many a worse subject for his model than this little maid who had been anxious to

Explore the foxglove's freckled bell.

There is no reference to the foxglove in "Malvern Hills," a poem that passed through some four or five editions rather more than half a century ago. It was penned by Joseph Cottle, the "Bosotian" of Byron's "English Bards," and brother of "Oh, Amos Cottle! Phœbus! what a name!" But this Joseph Cottle, who was the personal friend of Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, and had the honour, when a bookseller at Bristol, to publish the first volumes of the works of each of those three poets, has remembered the foxglove in his poem "Dartmoor," where he has the line,

And thou, tall foxglove, still Danmonium's pride;

and, after explaining that the ancient race of Britons, called Danmoni, inhabited the district that is now Devon and Cornwall, he says that nowhere does the foxglove grow more luxuriantly than in Devonshire, and that he has there noticed it at the height of five to six feet.

I have not yet mentioned the white variety of the foxglove, which is somewhat rare, though I have gathered it in that most romantic fairy district, Habberley Valley, Worcestershire, near to the old Roman encampment of Wars-hill, now corrupted into Wassall Top. But I did not find it in that other Worcestershire Abberley—the Abberley without the aspirate—where the Foxglove is found in luxuriant growth. Equally plentiful is the red foxglove—and I mention it in connection with the little folks—not far from Abberley, at Alfrick, which name, according to Mr. W. T. Thoms, F.S.A., is not derived from Alfric, the Saxon lord, but from Elfreich, the veritable fairy-land. I often saw those fairy foxgloves of Alfrick, for I spent three very pleasant years of my life in the adjacent parish, where also the foxgloves grew in luxuriance, and made a great display in the wild-flower exhibits of the cottage children at the annual village flower show, where fancily-treated cards, of my own drawing and design, were given as supplementary to the prizes in money. On one of those cards I remember drawing fairies and foxgloves. Maclise has painted them—Irish fairies, no doubt; and so has Sir Noel Paton—perhaps from Scotch fairy models, though the picture was the reconciliation of Oberon and Titania; and Sir Edwin Landseer has found the foxglove useful in furnishing him with that "bit of red" without which, it is said, he considered no painting to be complete. For example, in his picture "The Twins," where is a lifelike ewe, with two lambs, on a green hill-side, some crimson foxgloves in full blossom are introduced among the herbage on the right side of the painting.

The white variety of the foxglove is very pretty, yet it lacks the charm of those freckles, or spotted leopard-skins, that are spread inside the bell-like depths of the purplish-red flowers; though these, as I have been told (for I have not found it to be the case within my own knowledge), will, by

cultivation, gradually lose their reddish tints and tone down to white. It seems a pity that the foxglove (and also the hollyhock) should not be more generally cultivated for garden embellishment. Seen in masses, and against a background of rocks or greenery, it rivals many a rarer plant in effective appearance. Only the other day, in the garden of a certain country house, I saw a charming sight produced by foxgloves. On the higher side of a winding gravel walk that divided the lawn and shrubbery was a sharply-sloping bank of some depth, on which grew shrubs and trees, chiefly conifers; ferns and rocks were among them; and all along in front was a broad belt of foxgloves, of various hues, from pure white to purplish red. Such a pretty effect might be more common than it is if our gardeners were more fully alive to the foxglove's beauty and would cultivate it so as to develop a variety of tints. It is a biennial, but is neither a tender plant nor quickly over in its blossoming. It lasts through the greater part of the summer, and is thoroughly effective in masses as well as most graceful in the individual plant. If the stewards of flower shows would but offer prizes for the best and largest variety of foxgloves, grown in a garden, we soon should see them brought into fashion and popularity.

In many places, during the month of July or the beginning of August, when the leaves of the foxglove are in full perfection, cottagers gather them, and, after drying them in the hot sun, stew them into a decoction, the imbibing of which does them, on the whole, more harm than good; as, although the first doses of the infusion are stimulating and exhilarating, yet the after effects are depressing and sedative, and the accumulation of the *digitalis* in the system is a source of evil. Nevertheless, the country-folk believe in this foxglove infusion as a fine medicine and powerful remedy, especially in dropsy, palpitation, and consumption. Of course, as we all know, the *digitalis* is a valuable drug when it is given to a patient by the judicious advice of a skilled physician; but it is one of those items in the pharmacopœia that ought not to be trifled with, especially by ignorant persons, who might, unconsciously and to their own hurt, take an overdose of it. Those same thick, green, woolen-like leaves, that usually outlive the winter, are used by Welsh housewives for domestic decorations; for they squeeze out of them their juices, wherewith they mark out dark-stained stencilled patterns on the white stone floors of their cottages, thus producing an effect somewhat similar to encaustic tiles.

The foxglove is accepted as a floral emblem for Youth—probably on account of the light down that covers the stalk of the plant. The French have this saying regarding it—

Et la vermillonne digitale
Image des feux du couchant.

But Sir Walter Scott, in his oft-quoted description of the Trosachs, where are assembled all the floral children of the mountain, makes the plant to be an emblem of Pride, perhaps from its towering height:—

Foxglove and nightshade, side by side,
Emblems of punishment and pride,
Grouped their dark hues with every stain
The weather-beaten crags retain.

In such a fairy-like spot as the Trosachs, we may fitly say farewell—or, rather, *au revoir*!—to the fairy foxgloves.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

MUSIC.

THE BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The thirty-third of these great celebrations—the most important of all our provincial festivals—will begin on Tuesday next. Like the "three-choir" festivals of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester—with which, however, the Birmingham meetings have no association—these celebrations are given in furtherance of a benevolent object; in this case, aiding the funds of the Birmingham General Hospital, the others being for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses. The amount of good effected by the Birmingham festivals may be judged from the fact of their having from the first occasion, in 1768, to the festival of 1876 inclusive, brought to the hospital the enormous sum of £108,852; which amount will, of course, be increased by the results of this year's festival. Large as is the sum just named, there is ample need of it, the great demands on the hospital increasing year by year with the growth of the town and its neighbourhood.

The musical importance of the festivals has long been of special renown, this having developed greatly with the accession of Sir Michael Costa as conductor, at the performance of 1849; the continuance of this eminent director having ensured the maintenance of their high character, and being again this year a guarantee thereof.

As on most previous occasions, new works will be produced, these being a setting, by Herr Max Bruch, of Schiller's "Lay of the Bell" as a cantata for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra; and another cantata, composed by M. Saint-Saëns, entitled "The Lyre and the Harp," both to be heard for the first time in England on this occasion, the last-named work having been specially composed for the festival.

The arrangements are on the usual grand and liberal scale, including the engagement of a first-rate orchestra of nearly 150 performers, with M. Sainton as principal first violin, and a chorus numbering about 360 voices.

The solo singers announced are Mesdames Gerster, Trebelli, Patey, and Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Herr Henschel. As hitherto, Mr. Stimpson, organist of the Townhall (where all the performances are given), will preside at the organ.

The opening performance on Tuesday morning will consist of "Elijah," and in the evening, besides the "Lay of the Bell," the programme will include a miscellaneous selection. On Wednesday morning Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" will be given, as adapted for oratorio performance and produced by the London Sacred Harmonic Society in May last year. The evening concert will consist of a miscellaneous selection, comprising Beethoven's symphony in A (No. 7), a concert-overture by Dr. Heap, and vocal pieces. On Thursday morning "The Messiah" will be performed, and the evening concert will include—besides M. Saint-Saëns's new cantata—a miscellaneous vocal and instrumental selection. The last of the morning performances, on Friday, will consist of Cherubini's "Requiem," a "Salve Regina" by Schubert, an offertorium ("Date Sonitum") by Sir M. Costa, and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"); the festival closing in the evening with Handel's "Israel in Egypt."

A list of nearly a hundred vice-presidents is headed by the name of Lord Norton as president, and the business arrangements are such as to promise that efficiency in this respect which has long been as marked a feature of these festivals as their musical supremacy.

Messrs. Gatti's Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre are running a successful career. Monday's programme included the performance of Beethoven's second symphony (in D), in continuance of the promise to give the

first eight of these works in regular weekly succession. The second classical night was given on Wednesday, when Mr. Santley was announced to appear, and the programme included Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony, Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz," and other interesting features.

M. Rivière's series of three weekly Promenade Concerts at the Crystal Palace began last Saturday evening, preceded by a public rehearsal in the afternoon. The programme comprised Gounod's incidental music to "Jeanne d'Arc," and a spirited patriotic march, composed by M. Rivière, dedicated to the heroes of Rorke's Drift, and entitled "Honour to the Brave." It is written for full orchestra, military band, organ, and a trio of female voices. The solo vocalists engaged at the concert were Misses Emma Thursby and Welmi, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mrs. Weldon, and Signor Urio. The orchestra comprised about 150 instrumentalists, besides the band of the Royal Artillery; and the choral music was rendered by Mrs. Weldon's choir of 250 voices. M. Rivière conducted with his usual well-known ability. Similar concerts are to be given this (Saturday) evening, and on Saturday next.

We have several times spoken of the meritorious compositions of Heinrich Hofmann, and have now to notice several publications of his works issued by Messrs. Neumeier and Co. These include a neat and inexpensive edition of the cantata entitled "The Legend of the Fair Melusine," the music of which produced a highly favourable impression when it was performed at St. James's Hall. Three very pleasing vocal quartets (Op. 8) are also issued by Messrs. Neumeier, besides a set of highly characteristic pianoforte pieces entitled "From my Diary."

A series of songs by Filippo Troisi (published by Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.) have all the suavity of melody of the Italian vocal style, and are especially suited for drawing-room use. The titles are "Lasciami piangere," "Ah! se tenessi la madre mia," "Quando cadran le foglie," "Mi son vestita tutta quanto a Bruno!" and "Ti scorderai di me." The same publishers have issued Mr. W. G. Cousins's spirited "Duchess of Connaught's March" in the form of a pianoforte duet, well arranged by E. J. Troup.

THEATRES.

We have already stated that it was intended that Mr. Howe, so long the leading actor of the Haymarket, should find a proper position at the Vaudeville. On Saturday Mr. Howe made his appearance in a new part prepared for him by Mr. Richard Lee, the author of "Ordeal by Touch." The piece provided for the occasion is called "Home for Home," and consists of a scene taken from the forenamed drama and worked up into an amusing farce. The part taken by Mr. Howe is that of the Rev. Otho Doxey, whose daughter, Miss Anne Doxey, is in love with Frank Bebonet, the nephew of Mrs. Ida Downe, the owner of an elegant villa, which she wishes to exchange for awhile with the residence of another. The reverend gentleman has a similar wish in relation to his own vicarage in town, which he desires to exchange for a villa in the country. In order to bring the lady and the parson together, the fond lover puts them into communication, and the reverend gentleman writes a letter to Mrs. Downe, the language of which she mistakes. It reads to her like an offer of marriage, proposing as it does to exchange "home for home." When, therefore, they meet, and the applicant interrogates her touching the villa, she applies the questions to herself. "Is her roof sound?—how much wine can she comfortably stow away?—how often she has a man to scrub her exterior?" are so many equivocal puzzles and amaze her to such an excess that she becomes hysterical, and swoons in the doctor's arms. On her recovery, Doxey recognises her as an old flame, and their union is determined upon. Of course, under these circumstances, Miss Anne and Master Frank have no difficulty in securing their parents' consent for their own marriage. Mrs. Downe found an able representative in Miss Sophie Larkin, who, in reading the parson's letter, succeeded in giving an admirable comic interpretation of its contents. Nothing could be better than Mr. Howe's assumption of the mystified old cleric, and altogether the advent of the favourite Haymarket actor at this house has taken place under auspices of the most benign description. The Vaudeville company will be much strengthened by his accession to their ranks.

Kotzebue's play of "The Stranger" was represented at the Haymarket on Saturday, Mr. Barry Sullivan supporting the character of the moody hero. The audience was a tolerably large one, and fully appreciated the points made by the accomplished actor. He was called to the front at the conclusion of nearly every act. Miss Rose Eytinge as Mrs. Haller, however, was not equal to the part.

At the Lyceum, the musical drama of "Guy Mannering" was enacted at an afternoon performance. Miss Genevieve Ward essayed the rôle of Meg Merrilies, and proved that she has special qualifications for the successful impersonation of the character. Since the appearance of Charlotte Cushman in this wild and weird heroine, no actress has more strongly looked or acted the part. The general cast of the characters is also good, and the musical portions were well managed. As the audience was large and greatly appreciative, the performance is likely to ensure popularity.

At the Surrey, Mr. and Mrs. Carden's engagement continues to be popular. They are still acting in the drama called "Proof," as Pierre Lorange and Madame Deprets. Mr. Carden manifests much pathos in the emotional scenes, and with unquestionable power. His acting in the convict's interview with his daughter exhibits both, and produced a great effect. Miss Marston Leigh, as the kind-hearted Madame Deprets, acts with all that grace and archness of movement and tenderness of feeling which distinguish the parts in which she appears that permit or require a sympathetic rendering.

A telegram states that Mr. H. M. Stanley left Sierra Leone on the 1st inst. for the Congo.

A telegram from Lloyd's agent at Panama announces that the blockade of Iquique has terminated, and that the port is now open.

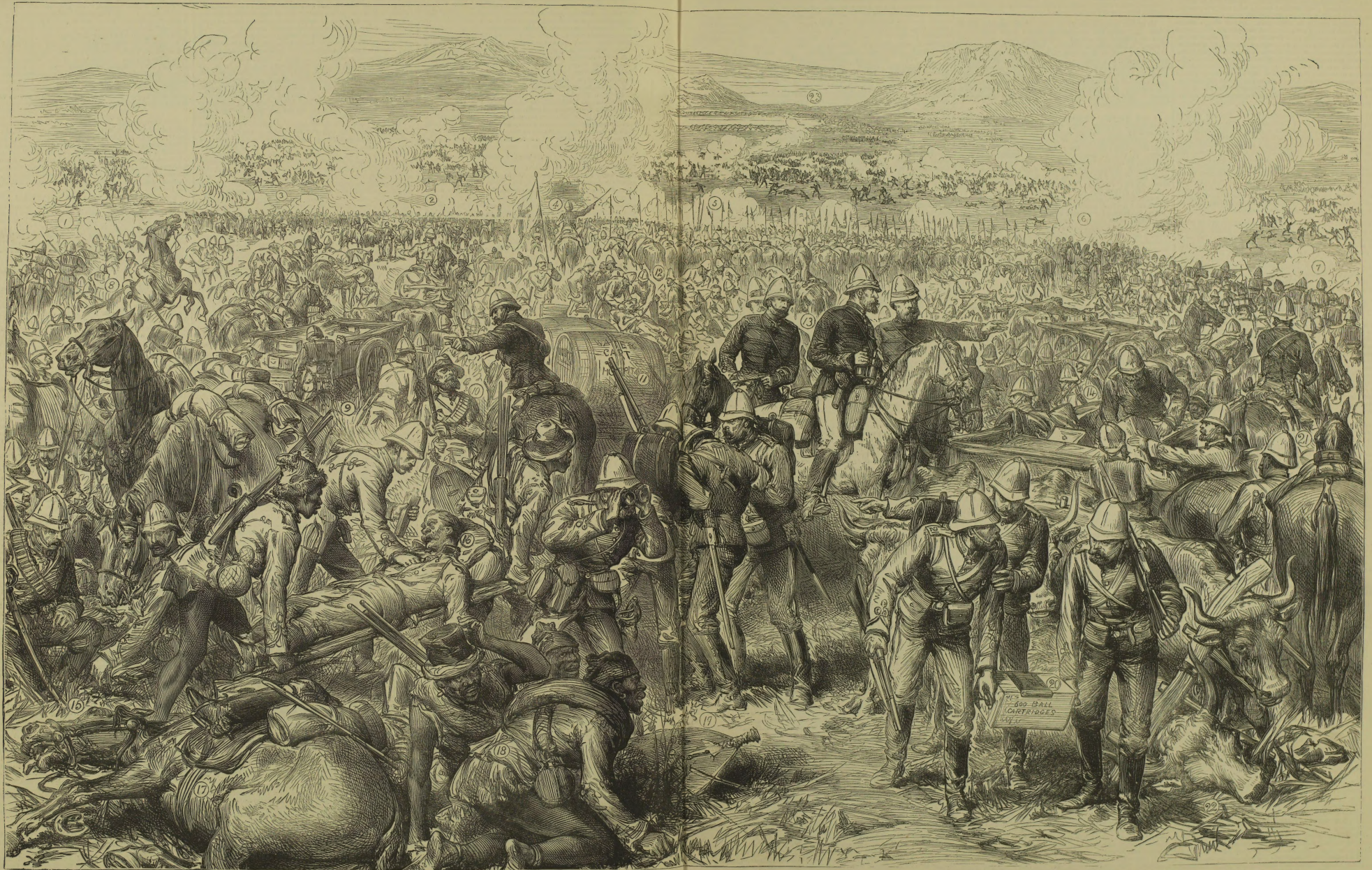
Six 29-ton Armstrong guns, destined for the new batteries at Tangiers, were being disembarked at Gibraltar last Saturday.

Mr. Mosely, jun., M.D., of Boston, United States, was killed by a fall while descending the Matterhorn last week.

Two streams of lava flowed yesterday week from Mount Vesuvius to the base of the cone.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Northbrook, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in May.

Dr. Dickson has received from Professor Nordenskjöld, the enterprising Swedish traveller, who has sailed eastwards along the Arctic Ocean, coasting Siberia as far as Behring's Straits, an interesting account of this remarkable journey.



1, The 96th Regiment. 2, Companies of 80th Regiment. 3, Two guns. 4, Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood. 5, The Lancashire. 6, Two Gatling guns. 7, The 12th Regiment. 8, Horse just shot, which jumped 2 ft. in the air. 9, Ammunition cart. 10, Staff officer giving instructions. 11, Hospital water-cart. 12, Hospital, with surgeons at work. 13, Lord Chelmsford and staff. 14, Ammunition cart. 15, Dragoons kneeling, holding their horses. 16, Wounded man brought in, surgeon tends him. 17, Dragoon and horse just killed. 18, Bontog's Natives, kneeling or lying about. 19, Wounded officer assisted to the centre, or to the hospital. 20, Carrying ammunition to 21st Regiment. 21, Dragoon. 22, Bullock in ammunition cart just killed. 23, Ulundi.

THE ZULU WAR: THE BATTLE OF ULUNDI: INSIDE THE SQUARE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have always thought that one of the surest ways to acquire real knowledge is to be repeatedly and shamelessly saying "I don't know," and "I don't quite understand." If you will only have the courage to admit so much, you will find plenty of well-informed and good natured people who will tell you the things which you do not know, and explain those which hitherto you have been unable to understand. But if we go about declaring that we do know, and that we perfectly understand matters which are really quite dark to us, how are we to add to our stock of knowledge? For example, I was puzzled a week or two since to discover how Lady Margaret Macdonald (not Flora Macdonald, as a correspondent from Brockhampton, Ross, N.B., puts it) could have been at once the great-grandmother and the godmother of the late Miss Sinclair. My correspondent points out that the occurrence is quite a natural one; and adduces the recent case of the baptism of a great-grandmother of her Majesty the Queen when the four great-grandmothers of the Royal infant were its godmothers.

My genealogical bewilderment in the Sinclair case is resolved by an anonymous correspondent, who explains that Lady Margaret Macdonald was a daughter of the Earl of Eglinton, and married Sir Alexander Macdonald of Sleat. It was to this lady that Flora Macdonald appealed for help when she landed with Prince Charles Edward in Skye. It was she who got Macdonald of Kingsburgh to convey Flora and her protégé to Kingsburgh, from which place the Prince got away to Rasay, and so back to the mainland. Lady Margaret was a Jacobite, but her husband was a Whig. If the late Miss Sinclair was a daughter of Sir John Sinclair of Ulster, and his wife, Diana, the daughter of Alexander Lord Macdonald, a son of Sir Alexander and Lady Margaret Macdonald, she was, consequently, that lady's great-granddaughter.

Mem: How strangely ancestry lags sometimes, and in other cases how swift it is! The great-grandfather of her Majesty the Queen was born one hundred and fifty years ago, whereas there are alive the great-grandchildren of Douglas Jerrold, who died only twenty-two years since. The son of Percy Bysshe Shelley and the great-grandson of Charles Dibdin (Shelley and Dibdin died within seven years of each other) are alive. George Cruikshank's grandfather was at the Battle of Culloden; whereas I can remember having seen the great-grandfather of the present Duke of Newcastle.

"Atlas," in the *World*, sharply criticising the French of the *ennemi* of the recent Ministerial banquet at Greenwich, observes that "Mirobolant himself might have puzzled his head over an 'omelette de crabe à la Blue Seal.' Did the *chef* of the Ship 'make himself strong' in fancying that he was paying a delicate compliment to the Lord Chancellor? If so, why not describe his crab as 'à la grande phoque?' Or, if he preferred it, 'au grand sceau?'" As a matter of fact, the proper name for a seal is *veau marin*. Touching the "omelette de crabe à la blue seal," I fancy that I have already explained in this column the meaning of the Greenwich specialty in question. It has nothing whatever to do with the Lord Chancellor, nor with the *phoca vitulina*. The "blue seal" refers to a particular brand of champagne much affected by a club of gentlemen for whose delectation the crab omelette (*dis karabe, thanatos*) was originally prepared.

And—O, dear me!—my "Atlas," how could you think of proposing that Sir Percy Bysshe Shelley's new theatre at Chelsea should be opened with the first public representation on any stage of his illustrious father's play, *The Cenci*, "which (I quote 'Atlas' textually) was written for the stage, and is undoubtedly the finest English tragedy since the days of Kit Marlowe and Shakspeare." Kit Marlowe and Shakspeare. Humpf! "Marlowe of the Mighty Line" was undoubtedly a great writer, and his "Jew of Malta" is a very fine tragedy; still, his Jew is not "the Jew that Shakspeare drew." Assuredly, *The Cenci* is a magnificent tragedy; but *les bienséances*, "Atlas," *les bienséances*! I should like to "cast" the play. Count Cenci, Mr. Coghlan; Orsino, Mr. Hermann Vezin; Giacomo, Mr. Charles Warner; Bernardo, Miss Roland Phillips; Marzio and Olympio, Messrs. Henry Neville and Forbes Robertson; Beatrice Cenci, Miss Ellen Terry (Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt would play Beatrice magnificently could she speak English); and Lucretia, Miss Genevieve Ward. The Lord Chamberlain could scarcely license the public performance of *The Cenci*; but why should it not be privately played "for one occasion only"? Tickets from two to five guineas each, and the proceeds to be presented to that useful institution the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

Miss Ward has been playing recently at the Lyceum the heroine in another tragedy, of which the plot is almost as terrible as that of *The Cenci*. I mean Victor Hugo's drama of *Lucrezia Borgia*, an English version of which gave Miss Ward the opportunity of displaying all her powers of passion and pathos. She has also made a wonderfully strong impression as Meg Merrilies in *Guy Raveramp*. It is vexatious to note that the drama on the success of which this accomplished and indefatigable lady had built her hopes turned out a dismal failure. Rarely has there been produced so rubbishy a melodrama as "*Zillah*," although Miss Ward did her very best with an extremely difficult dual part. I hope that she will make a better venture with the new romantic drama of "*Forget-me-not*," by Messrs. Grove and H. Merivale, which will be played for the first time while these lines are at press.

Re the "Hundred Greatest Men." "How could you possibly omit from your list of great men two of the very greatest who ever lived—John Sobieski and Samuel Johnson?" Thus writes to me, on a post-card, "N.C." "Surely," writes, on another post-card, "F.M.," "you have not intentionally overlooked Handel, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn; and are not Confucius and Mahomet entitled to a place?" May difference of opinion never alter friendship. I intentionally omitted Mahomet. I do not consider a False Prophet and an impudent impostor to be one of the world's greatest men. I did not give a place to Confucius because I really know nothing whatever about him. I gave a place to Mozart; but had I mentioned Handel, Beethoven and Mendelssohn as well, the proportion of musicians would have been too great; nor could I conscientiously have omitted Haydn, Rossini, and Chopin. Dr. Samuel Johnson was a great writer and a good man; but had I inserted his name in my list I must have admitted Ben Jonson (a greater writer and as good and noble a man), John Dryden, and Alexander Pope. Another correspondent asks why I have preferred Clarkson to Wilberforce. Thomas Clarkson (aided by Granville Sharpe) began the agitation for the abolition of the Slave Trade. William Wilberforce was a later helper.

Mem: Pascal's name was inadvertently inserted twice in my catalogue. Thus there is one vacancy. What do you say to Euclid as a candidate for the empty niche? Next week I shall endeavour to excoigate a list of the Hundred Greatest Women that the world has seen. How the reproachful post-cards will rain down, to be sure, when that list is published!

But that my esteemed correspondent "P. W. P. T." (Plympton) is a Major-General in the Army, I should think he was "making fun" of a poor bookworm in forwarding to him a request from a young lady for the derivation of "He can't say Bo! to a goose." Here is the derivation from Dr. Cobham Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" (London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin).

Bo or Boh in old Runic was a fierce Gothic captain, son of Odin. His name was used by his soldiers when they would fight or surprise the enemy. From this name comes our "bogie," a hobgoblin or little Bo. Gifford Castle is called Bo Hall, being said to have been constructed by magic. You cannot say Bo! to a goose—i.e., you are a coward who dare not say Bo! even to a fool. When Ben Jonson was introduced to a certain nobleman the peer was so struck by the homely appearance of the poet, that he exclaimed, "What! are you Ben Jonson? Why you look as if you could not say Bo! to a goose." "Bo!" quoth Ben, making a low bow. How about Bo Peep, Dr. Brewer?

I very gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following donations for the relief of Mr. J. B. Buckstone, in addition to the sum of £102 15s. 6d. received up to last Wednesday, at 46, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C. Collected by H. Pechell, Esq., Maresfield Park, £1 10s.; the Hon. Ralph Dutton, £1; Messrs. P. and S. Beyfus, £5 5s.; J. Challinor, £1; J. Linderay, £1 1s.; "A Constant Reader," £2 2s.; J. Ferguson, £1; Miss E. Hodgson, £2 2s.; J. A. Smith, £1; Lieut.-Col. Kirk, £3; "Four Sisters," 8s.; J. S. Heslop, £2 2s.; W. Stone, £1 1s.; J. N. £1; W. M., 5s.; the Misses Fergusson, £1 11s. 6d.; J. R. S., £1; J. H. B., £3; K. T., £1; Miss E. D. M., £5; the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, £5. Total, £40 7s. 6d. I have thus received altogether, £143 3s. I have handed £20 to Mrs. Buckstone for present needs; and the balance lies at the bankers, to be drawn upon as occasion shall demand. I may add that the benefits at the Haymarket Theatre produced nothing save a considerable pecuniary loss to the lessee, Mr. J. S. Clarke, who has behaved with noble generosity towards Mr. Buckstone. The last-named poor gentleman is in a very distressing state. He has had a fresh paralytic stroke, and is extremely feeble; but he is fully conscious of the kindness of the charitable ladies and gentlemen who have responded to this appeal.

G. A. S.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual gathering of Foresters took place at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, when the number of visitors exceeded 35,000.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London have become patrons of the Early Closing Association.

Mr. Horace Watson, barrister, late solicitor to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, has been appointed solicitor to the Post Office, in succession to the late Mr. W. Ashurst.

At a meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society it was found that the total deficit on the Kilburn Show will not exceed about £8000, being £5000 less than a recent estimate which has been published.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will give the annual ball at the Mansion House to the Mayors and Mayoresses of the United Kingdom on Thursday, Sept. 25. The Lady Mayoress will not hold any more receptions at the Mansion House till further notice.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the first week in August the total number of paupers was 77,446, of whom 41,113 were in work-houses and 36,333 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 1519, 536, and 703 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 630, of whom 429 were men, 167 women, and 34 children under sixteen.

The medical schools of the metropolis will open on Oct. 1. At St. Thomas's an introductory address will be delivered by Dr. Robert Cory; at the Middlesex, by Dr. Sidney Coupland; at the Charing-cross, by Mr. Francis Hird, F.R.C.S. Eng., the Dean of the school; at St. Mary's, by Mr. St. George Mivart, F.R.S.; at the Westminster, by Dr. Dupree, F.R.S., the lecturer on chemistry and toxicology; at St. George's, by Dr. William Bartlett Dalby, aural surgeon to the hospital; at University College, by Professor George D. Thane; and at King's College, by Professor Alfred Baynard Duffin, M.D. At St. Bartholomew's and Guy's no addresses will be delivered.

On Tuesday the ceremony of opening a drinking-fountain and gardens in the parish of St. Pancras took place. The vestry of St. Pancras, after some dispute with the Marquis of Camden, have succeeded in retaining as an open space a triangular plot of ground lying between the King's-road and Great College-street at the junction forming the eastern entrance to Kentish Town. This has been laid out as a neat garden, and at the apex of the triangle a site has been set apart on which a fountain has been erected at the joint expense of the widow and friends of the late Mr. Joseph Salter, a recent churchwarden and member of the vestry and guardians board of St. Pancras. The ceremony was witnessed by Mrs. Salter (who was accompanied by her twelve children) and a large number of the local authorities and friends of Mr. Salter. Mr. F. H. Bridgeman, on the part of the memorial committee (of which Mr. T. E. Gibb, the vestry clerk, was hon. secretary), and Mr. Dixon, on the part of neighbours and friends, presented silver souvenirs of the event. Mr. Coleing thanked the company on behalf of Mrs. Salter; Mr. Gibb explained the circumstances under which the memorial had been raised; and Mr. Lee, secretary of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountains Association, complimented St. Pancras on the support it had given to their efforts.

At the sitting of the Conference on International Law Reform, on Thursday, the 14th inst., papers were read on the International Law of Affrightment, the Operations of the Hansatic League in England, International Rules of Quarantine, International Weights and Measures, and Bankruptcy Law from an International Point of View; and the various subjects were referred to committees for consideration and report. Amongst the subjects dealt with yesterday week were the International Reduction of Armaments, International Conventions for the Maintenance of Sea Lights, and Bi-metallic Money of gold and silver with a fixed value in various countries. A resolution was adopted in favour of co-operation between Governments with respect to sea lights, and the other subjects were referred to a committee. With reference to International Weights and Measures, a report was read from the committee which favoured the adoption of a decimal system in all countries. The closing sitting was held last Saturday, when Sir Travers Twiss, the President, gave an address congratulating the members on the progress made in advancing the objects of the Association. A series of resolutions affirming that patents of inventions should be the subject of a special and complete law in each country, and pointing to the most material considerations which should be borne in mind in framing such a law, was adopted. The next conference will be held in Dublin.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The familiar ceremony observed at St. Stephen's on the 15th inst. lent some dignity to the closing scenes of the sixth Session of the present Parliament. Ere "Black Rod" had marched with due state and deliberation to the Lower House, however, and had invited the Speaker and her Majesty's faithful Commons to the House of Lords, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to undergo some final questioning. Evasion, rather than direct reply, appeared to be the order of the day with the Leader of the House. On no other grounds could be explained Sir Stafford Northcote's misunderstanding of Sir Henry Havelock's plain question. The query ran as to what "mark of favour" would be extended to Mr. Archibald Forbes "in recognition of the public services performed by him in being the bearer of the despatches of the successful action at Ulundi, under circumstances of considerable personal hazard, fatigue, and endurance." But the Chancellor of the Exchequer chose to construe these services as having been performed by Mr. Forbes in accordance with his duty as the Correspondent of the *Daily News*—and did not budge from this position though put right by Sir Henry Havelock. Albeit a collision between the Turkish and the Greek troops appeared imminent, Sir Stafford Northcote informed Mr. Shaw Lefevre that her Majesty's Government had not addressed either Government on the matter. A few other questions having been answered, Sir William Knollys, as the courtly Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, prevailed upon the House to hie to the bar of the Upper Chamber, there to hear the Royal assent given in quaint old French to the last measures of the Session. Garbed in their brilliant official robes, her Majesty's Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Skelmersdale. With habitual clearness the Lord Chancellor read

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

I am happy to be able to relieve you from your laborious duties.

My relations with other Powers continue to be cordial, and my influence with them will be employed in maintaining the obligations imposed by Treaties, and in promoting and consolidating the general peace.

The territorial arrangements stipulated in the Treaty of Berlin have been faithfully executed, and the delimitation of the new frontiers is nearly completed. The Balkan Peninsula has been evacuated by the Russian army in accordance with the treaty. Under the unanimous sanction of the Signatory Powers, suitable provision has been made for the government of the Ottoman Province of Eastern Roumelia, and I have with great satisfaction given my approval to the election of Prince Alexander of Battenberg as Prince of Bulgaria.

The calamities inflicted by the late war have hitherto precluded the adoption of those reforms by the Ottoman Government of which it has acknowledged the necessity; but I have urged, and shall continue to urge, the importance of a timely compliance with its engagements in this respect.

At the suggestion of my Government, in conjunction with that of France, a change has taken place in the Viceroyalty of Egypt, which the past misgovernment of that country had rendered necessary.

The treaty concluded with the Ameer of Afghanistan, which has been laid before you, has happily terminated the war which his predecessor compelled me to undertake. By it my friendly relations with that State are re-established, guarantees for its peace and safety given, and the frontiers of India strengthened.

The ability displayed in this war by those in command of my troops, British and Native, and the gallantry and endurance of the troops themselves, well deserved the thanks bestowed upon them by both Houses of Parliament. My acknowledgments are especially due to the many native Princes who made offers of assistance, as well as to those whose forces were actually brought into the field, and I recognise in such zealous co-operation their attachment and goodwill to my Indian Empire.

Since I last addressed you my forces have been engaged in a serious conflict with the most powerful native ruler in South Africa. While I have pleasure in thanking them for vindicating the honour of the British arms, I must mourn over the sacrifice of many a precious life. I trust that the decisive success which has recently attended their operations will lead to the early establishment of peace on an enduring basis, and that my subjects in that part of the world, being thus relieved from the danger to which they have hitherto been exposed, may readily join in such arrangements as may best secure their safety and prosperity in the future.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

By the Army Discipline Act you have for the first time placed upon the Statute Book in a complete Code the Laws relating to service in my Army and my other Military Forces. You have arranged in a clear and comprehensive form the provisions for the due maintenance of discipline; you have improved the system under which Enlistment takes place; and you have amended the Regulations under which the Reserves can be recalled to the colours.

The Acts providing for the appointment of a Public Prosecutor and Amending the Law relating to the Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates will, I trust, greatly improve the administration of the Criminal Law.

The alterations which you have made in the law relating to Banking and Joint-Stock Companies are well calculated to conduce to the prosperity of this important portion of our mercantile and commercial system.

The depressed condition of the Agricultural Interest has naturally engaged your attention, and I have had much pleasure in complying with the Address of the House of Commons requesting me to appoint a Commission to inquire into the causes to which the depression is owing, and how far they can be remedied by legislation.

I observe with satisfaction that you have been able to consider the important subject of Education in Ireland, and that you have agreed to measures which will form a fitting supplement to the enactment of last Session as to Intermediate Education. The primary education of the country cannot but be stimulated by the careful provision you have made for improving the position of the teachers, and the Bill you have passed for University Education will, I trust, supply what is needed for the advancement of learning in its higher branches.

In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Providence may rest on the labours with which you have been occupied during the Session.

The Lord Chancellor then prorogued Parliament till Nov. 1 next. The Speaker returned to the Lower House, and read her Majesty's Message to the hon. and right hon. members present, cordially shaking hands with each ere they separated.

The number of divisions taken in the House of Commons during the past Session amounted to 237; the first being on the Report of the Address on the Queen's Speech, and the last on the National School Teachers (Ireland) Bill, which occurred in the early morning of Aug. 13. The greatest number of divisions in connection with any one subject occurred on the Army Discipline and Regulation Bill, which gave rise to 61 divisions. Two of these were on the question that the chairman do leave the chair, and five on the motion to report progress. Fifty-seven divisions were taken in Committee or on going into Committee of Supply. Questions connected with the business of the House gave rise to 12 divisions, the Irish University Education Bill to 11 divisions, and the Public Works Loans Bill to 10 divisions.

Mr. Grissell, who was on Thursday evening, Aug. 14, committed to Newgate for evading the Speaker's warrant to appear at the bar of the House of Commons for breach of privilege, was released the next day, a few minutes before the Prorogation of Parliament.

POLITICAL.

A meeting of the Liberal Three Hundred of Birkenhead was held on Monday night, when the candidature of Mr. Arthur Williams, of London, barrister, was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Fenwick Bisset has been selected as the Conservative candidate for West Somerset, in conjunction with Major Vaughan Lee; and Mr. Charles Thomas Dyke Acland, eldest son of Sir T. D. Acland, M.P. for North Devon, has issued his address as the Liberal candidate.

Mr. J. Hinde Palmer, Q.C., has acceded to a request conveyed to him by the Liberal Two Hundred of Lincoln to contest the representation of that city at the dissolution.

Mr. J. G. Maynes, of Goodre-street, Reading, has been accepted as the colleague of Mr. Percy Mitford, to contest Maclesfield at the next election in the Conservative interest.

Colonel Tomline has accepted an invitation to become the Liberal candidate for Harwich at the next general election.

Mr. Crampton Roberts, of Wryburg, has been selected as the Conservative candidate for Monmouthshire.

Captain Otway has come forward as an independent candidate in the Liberal interest for the Radnor boroughs. Mr. Haigh, who opposed Lord Hartington in 1868, will also come forward as an independent candidate.

Sir George Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, is officially announced as the Liberal candidate for the counties of Elgin and Nairn. On Tuesday he addressed a large meeting of electors at Forres. He said the election was to be fought mainly on the ground of the foreign policy of the Government. He contended that that policy had been a failure throughout, and until they had a settled Government and peace at home he defied trade to recover, because trade could not prosper without perfect confidence. Mr. Brodie, of Brodie, has agreed to come forward in the Conservative interest.

Mr. Thomas Quinn has consented to become a Home-Rule candidate for County Wexford in the room of Sir G. Bowyer, who, it is said, is not to be brought forward for re-election.

Lord Northbrook, in addressing a meeting of Liberals at Falmouth yesterday week, made a sweeping attack upon the foreign policy of the Government. Whilst admitting that some of the chief clauses in the Berlin Treaty had been carried into effect, he asserted that the Anglo-Turkish Convention and the Afghan war had been prompted by excessive timidity on the part of the English Government. As to the Zulu war, he was ashamed of its origin, and he could only draw from it any satisfaction in the promise that there should be no annexation of Zulu territory.

Mr. Mundella, on Monday night addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents in Paradise-square, Sheffield, the Mayor presiding. Attacking the Government, on the ground of its policy, both home and foreign, he said that the time would soon come when the electors would have to decide what should be the character of their representatives, and whether the present Parliament, with all its extravagance, its folly, and he would say, its wickedness, or whether the work of the previous Parliament, consolidating the interests of the English people, elevating their character, improving their intelligence and increasing their prosperity, should be the object of the members for Sheffield.

At a Liberal meeting held at Oldham on Monday a resolution was carried, on the proposition of Mr. J. Slagg, one of the Liberal candidates for Manchester, thanking those members of the Opposition who had firmly and persistently resisted the extravagance of the Government and their encroachments on the controlling powers and the liberties of the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone was present on Tuesday night at a Liberal meeting in Chester, the principal object of which was to hear a statement of the political views of the Hon. Beilby Lawley, who is to contest the representation of the city at the next general election in conjunction with Mr. Dodson. After speeches from Mr. Lawley and Mr. Dodson, both of whom were well received, Mr. Gladstone addressed the meeting. He cordially recommended Mr. Lawley to the constituency, and reviewed at considerable length the policy of the Government dwelling chiefly upon its failure to repress Russian ambition and aggrandisement. The peace of Berlin left Russia more powerful than ever, and enabled her to assume the position in the East which we had long claimed for ourselves. He deprecated the South African war as cruel, wanton, and unnecessary; ridiculed the notion of retaining Cyprus as a menace to Russia, or even as a check upon her ambition; and, in conclusion, he touched upon the question of a speedy dissolution. He professed to be indifferent as to the precise moment at which this came; but said the Liberal party could force it on by bringing their candidates prominently forward. He advised union, and a persistent attack upon the strongholds of the Conservatives, such as he himself was contemplating in Midlothian, on the ground that a Liberal victory under such circumstances would have an important effect throughout the land.

Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Frith, his Liberal colleague in the candidature for the representation of Chelsea, addressed a great meeting on Tuesday night in the vestry-hall. Sir C. Dilke criticised the foreign policy of the Government, and, in reviewing the events of the Session, remarked that almost all legislation had been put aside for the sake of the military code, which had been rightly obstructed through the determination of the Ministers to retain the punishment of flogging.

A meeting convened by the Lambeth Liberal Association was held on Tuesday evening at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, when the two borough members, Sir J. C. Lawrence and Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, defended themselves from the aspersions which had been cast upon their political conduct by a section of the Liberal party in the borough. A long discussion ensued, but no resolution was submitted to the meeting.

A meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Science-and-Art Schools Committee and deputations from the Liberal clubs on Tyneside has been held to make arrangements for the visit of the Marquis of Hartington to Newcastle next month. The opening of the new schools was fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 16, when his Lordship will give an opening address, and in the evening distribute the prizes. On the following day he will open the new Junior Liberal Club. At night there will be a Liberal demonstration, at which his Lordship will be present, the Earl of Durham presiding. Mr. Cowen, M.P., and other members are expected to take part in the proceedings. It is believed that the Tynemouth Liberals will invite Lord Hartington to a banquet on the third day, when Mr. G. O. Trevelyan will be present.

The caravan which every year after the Ramazan leaves Damascus for Mecca is composed this year only of from 6000 to 8000. It is always accompanied by Turkish troops for the maintenance of order. This year, however, as some revolted tribes of Northern Arabia have occupied the route to Medina and Mecca, the caravan is accompanied by two battalions, with a number of cannon.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There is, perhaps, no duller time in the racing season than the short interregnum between the Sussex fortnight and the York Meeting, and, as usual, we have very little to record. On the second day at Egham last week Mr. R. Ten Broeck, who is taking a second innings in England, won the Rannymede Plate with Saratoga, a filly with a genuine American pedigree. Master Kildare and Herald met again in the Egham Cup, and this time the weights were so much in favour of the former that, though he was very fractious at the post, and bolted half way up the course before the flag fell, he ran right away from Sir William Throckmorton's old horse. Mr. Raine won a couple of events, and Greaves, who is now the crack light-weight of the day, rode two winners.

The course was in beautiful order at Windsor, and the weather all that could be wished, but the sport was only of a moderate character. The fine performance of Early Morn at Brighton caused him to be made a very hot favourite for the Park Stakes; indeed, slight odds were laid on him, even in the face of eight opponents. He could probably have been second, but proved quite unequal to the task of conceding 10 lb. to Valentino, who, for the first time, was in the humour to do his best, and proved that there were good grounds for the reputation he enjoyed prior to his debut at Ascot, where Lancaster Bowman cut him down so easily. On the Friday The Song, who seems fast recovering her early form, had little difficulty in taking the Clewer Stakes; and Dominica won the Windsor August Handicap for Mr. Gretton. The latter is by Nuneham, a son of Oxford, who is gradually making his mark at the stud. The Redcar Meeting was as pleasant as ever, and commanded plenty of aristocratic patronage; yet, though large fields contested almost every event, only one race possessed more than passing interest. This was the Second Kirkleatham Biennial, in which Robbie Burns was opposed by Reconciliation, Comorandel II., and two others. He won easily enough at the finish; still, as he had a decided pull in the weights, and was a long time in settling the roaring Reconciliation, as much as 40 to 1 was laid against him for the Leger after the race. Paisley was a sort of holiday gathering, but Lord Rosebery sent Kinton all the way to the north to secure the Silver Bells, which he succeeded in doing.

Owing to the price of admission to the course having been raised, the general attendance at Stockton on Tuesday was smaller than usual; but the stands were well filled, a great many south-country sportsmen being present. The meeting of Robbie Burns and Mycenæ in the Zetland Biennial created great interest, and as the latter received 15 lb. from the Redcar winner, and, moreover, was ridden by Archer, he started a strong favourite. Robbie Burns, however, caught him at the stand, and won so easily that 25 to 1 became the best offer against him for the great race of next month. The Stockton Tradesmen's Handicap fell to the top weight, Roehampton (8 st. 10 lb.), and Tuscarora, a filly by Paul Jones—Vagary, beat Bonnie Marden and three others for the Cleveland Stakes. The Sutton Park and Dover Meetings call for no remark.

The Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta began on Monday at Southsea, when a cup of the value of £100 fell to the almost invincible Arrow. On Tuesday there were two races, the first being for yaws of forty-five tons and upwards. The Latona, the Surf, and the Florinda started, and the first-named beat the Florinda pretty easily, the Surf retiring from the race after sailing one round of the course. A prize for cutters of twenty tons also produced three competitors, and was won by the Sayonara.

The splendid weather of last week was productive of some grand scores in the cricket-field, and, generally, the bat gained a complete mastery over the ball. Middlesex v. Gloucestershire produced such a grand exhibition of batting that we give the score in full:—

MIDDLESEX.			
Hon. A. Lyttelton, c and b Mid-	20	T. S. Pearson, b W. G. Grace	8
winter		H. R. Webb, 1 b w, b Town-	
C. I. Thornton, c E. M. Grace, b		send	52
Midwinter	41	A. J. Ford, c Gilbert, b Mid-	
W. J. Ford, c E. M. Grace, b		winter	2
Gilbert	74	A. H. Stratford, not out	55
A. J. Webb, c Midwinter, b		J. Robertson, b W. G. Grace	0
Townsend	122	Byes 5, 1-b 7, w 2	14
I. D. Walker, c Bush, b Mid-			
winter	55	Total	476
C. T. Studd, 1 b w, b Midwinter	33		
GLoucestershire.			
Dr. W. G. Grace, c Robertson, b W. J.		1st inn.	2nd inn.
Ford	85	not out	81
Mr. W. R. Gilbert, b Studd	99	run out	20
Midwinter, c Pearson, b Stratford	28	c W. Ford, b Studd	14
Dr. E. M. Grace, c Pearson, b A. J. Ford	22	b A. J. Ford	5
Mr. W. O. Moberly, c A. J. Ford, b			
Robertson	28	c Studd, b A. J. Ford	32
Mr. G. F. Grace, c Lyttelton, b A. J. Ford	14	c W. J. Ford, b Studd	0
Mr. F. Townsend, b A. J. Ford	0	1 b w, b W. J. Ford	71
Mr. J. Cranston, c Lyttelton, b Studd	23	not out	18
The Rev. Hattersley Smith, b Robertson	0		
Mr. H. W. R. Gribble, not out	10	c Pearson, b Studd	10
Mr. J. A. Bush, b Studd	6		
Byes	5	Byes 11, 1-b 3, n b 2	16
Total	320	Total	237

It would have been very interesting to have seen such a match as this played out, for Dr. Grace was batting splendidly when the stumps were drawn, and Middlesex would probably have had to get between 150 and 200 to win. Surrey has beaten Kent in a single innings, with one run to spare. For the losers Mr. Mackinnon (26 and 66) did best; while the highest contributors to the Surrey total of 281 were Messrs. L. A. Shuter (65) and J. Shuter (45), Humphrey (57), and Pooley (not out, 37); while we must not omit to mention that, in the second innings of Kent, Blamires took eight wickets for 77 runs, and caught another man off Southerton's bowling. Lancashire v. Notts ended in a draw at a very interesting stage of the game. Messrs. Hornby (45), D. Q. Steel (41), and Scotton (51 and 45), did most with the bat on their respective sides. Leicestershire, for which Messrs. Wheeler (13) and Wright (49) headed the poll, has made a frightful exhibition of Northamptonshire; and Notts has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 15 runs. Morley and Shaw, as usual, bowled unchanged throughout the two innings of the Derby team, and the former secured fourteen wickets for only 47 runs—a truly remarkable performance.

A successful lawn tennis tournament for Dorset took place on Friday and Saturday last week, the weather on each day being magnificent, and there being a numerous assemblage of players and spectators, on the Kingston Park cricket-ground, near Dorchester. Some capital play was made by both ladies and gentlemen.

The members of the Grand Western Archery Society concluded on Friday their seventeenth annual three-days' meeting on the grounds of Mrs. Parsons, Bitton, Teignmouth, the previous meeting having taken place at Weymouth, in the adjoining county of Dorset. Nearly £120, besides local prizes, was competed for, there being ninety entries in the several classes, and the leading clubs of the western counties represented. Mrs. Butt scored 212 at sixty yards, Mr. Rimington 171 at one hundred yards and 325 at eighty yards. The prizes were distributed by the Lady Paramount (Mrs. Parsons) on Friday

evening, at the ball held at the East and South Devon Club Room.—The Anglesea Archers, who meet in Stalbridge Park, Dorset, have elected as their president for the year the Hon. E. H. T. Digby, M.P. for the county, Mrs. H. Medlicott being the lady patroness. At their first bow meeting the highest lady scorer at sixty yards was Miss G. Fox, who made 220. Miss Kate Ainslie made the greatest number of hits—44—at sixty yards. Mrs. Dodington made the best gold. Miss Phelps took the Visitors' Prize. On the gentlemen's side the highest scorer at sixty yards was Mr. H. P. Okeden—227. Mr. H. Medlicott made the greatest number of hits at sixty yards—45. Mr. E. P. Okeden made the best gold. The Visitors' Prize for the second best score was secured by Mr. Grant Dalton, who ran up 121.

THE LATE MR. A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.G.S.

The death of this gentleman, while engaged in conducting the East African expedition of the Royal Geographical Society from the seacoast to Lake Nyassa, has been the occasion of sincere regret. He was in the thirty-fifth year of his age, having been born, at Edinburgh, on Nov. 24, 1844. He was a son of the late Mr. Alexander Keith Johnston, who, with his brother, Sir William Keith Johnston, founded the well-known firm of geographical engravers and publishers, established in Edinburgh and in London. The deceased was an accomplished geographical draughtsman and student of the science, having pursued its study not only here but in Germany, under Dr. A. Petermann, in the establishment of Justus Perthes at Leipsic. In 1874 he went out to Paraguay upon an exploring expedition, of which he gave an account to the Royal Geographical Society. Besides frequent contributions to the "Geographical Magazine," he wrote the article upon "Africa" for the new edition of Black's "Encyclopædia Britannica," and edited, with considerable additions, the volume devoted to "Africa," based upon Hellwald's German work, in Stanford's "Compendium of Geography and Travel." He also designed and executed maps of Africa and part of South America, and edited several of the minor atlases published by Messrs. W. and A. Keith Johnston. The expedition of which he was appointed leader, and which left England towards the end of last year, was intended to complete the exploring work of Mr. E. D. Young and of Captain Frederic Elton, in finding the best routes of travel between the Indian Ocean and the Nyassa, examining the mountainous country north-east of that lake, and afterwards proceeding north-west to Lake Tanganyika. Mr. Keith Johnston was accompanied by Mr. Joseph Thomson, a young geologist, highly recommended by Professor Geikie. They arrived at Zanzibar, in January last, and there met Dr. Kirk, the British Consul, and Mr. H. M. Stanley, who gave them a friendly welcome to the field of African exploration. In April, having completed his preparations at Zanzibar, Mr. Keith Johnston took his party, accompanied by Dr. Kirk, over to the mainland at Dar-es-Salaam, an Arab port belonging to Zanzibar on the African coast, about 280 miles north-east of the upper end of Lake Nyassa. He wrote from that place on May 17, stating his intention of proceeding by a different route from that by Kola, on the Mackinnon-Buxton road, as he was apprehensive of a scarcity of food in the Uzaramo country. He accordingly took his course southward to Berobero, a populous village in Khutu, 130 or 140 miles from Dar-es-Salaam, and not far from the Ruaba, one of the two rivers which unite to form the Rufiji. On the march to Berobero he was attacked by dysentery, and there he died, on June 28, to the sorrow of many personal friends and to the loss of geographical science, which might have profited much by his services in future years.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. C. Henwood, of West-place, Turnham-green.

A sea defence promenade at East Cliffe, Dover, which has cost £9000, has been accepted as complete by the Corporation.

A new market at Burslem, erected at a cost of £23,000, was opened on the 14th inst., and at a luncheon afterwards a portrait of the Mayor was presented. Mr. Heath, M.P., presided.

An excellent exhibition of live stock was held yesterday week in connection with the Worsley and Swinton Agricultural Society. The number of entries was 1138.

Mr. H. J. Robinson, son of the late Mr. Dixon Robinson, has been elected Coroner for the Hundred of Blackburn, in the stead of Henry Unsworth Hargreaves, resigned.

Colonel J. Owen, commanding the Royal Pembroke Artillery Militia, has given a scholarship of £10 10s. to the Oxford Military College, to be awarded at the next examination to the most deserving student in the junior division.

The Hon. G. M. Bennet, who, on the death of his elder brother, Lord Ossulston, is now the heir of the earldom of Tankerville, will assume the title of Lord Bennet, and not that of Lord Ossulston.

Mr. J. B. Jackson, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Spear and Jackson, Etna Works, Sheffield, has been appointed Master Cutler. The Cutlers' Feast takes place on the first Saturday in September.

A fourth body of colliers, with their families, left Barnsley on Tuesday night for New Zealand. A Government agent has selected fifty from the coal-fields of South Yorkshire, and these, with colliers from Derbyshire, Durham, and Cannock Chase, and their families, numbering probably 200, embark at Plymouth at the close of this week.

Intelligence has been received at New York of the arrival of the Polar exploring vessel Jeannette at Onalask on the 2nd inst. According to the report of the captain of the United States revenue vessel Richard Rush, that vessel passed through Behring's Straits within seventy-five miles of East Cape, when the sea to the northward of that point was clear of ice. Last winter had, he states, been unusually warm, and the ice broke up earlier than ordinarily.

A new Soldiers' Home and Institute at Colchester, erected at a cost of £5000, towards which Miss Daniels, the soldiers' friend, is a munificent contributor, was formally opened last Saturday. The building includes bagatelle and billiard rooms, reading-room, a large bar, numerous bed-rooms, a bath-room, and a spacious lecture-hall, the whole fitted up in almost luxurious style. At the public meeting on the occasion, addresses upon the advantages of these institutions were delivered by Captain Owen Hay, R.A., and Captain Graves, of the 20th Hussars.

At a meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce held yesterday week arrangements were announced for the meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, to be held in Belfast on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th inst. The Mayor will entertain the delegates at luncheon in the Townhall on Tuesday; the president of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce will entertain them at dinner on Wednesday; on Thursday there will be an excursion to the Giant's Causeway; and on Friday various manufactories and institutions in Belfast and neighbourhood will be visited.

OFFICERS KILLED IN THE ZULU WAR.

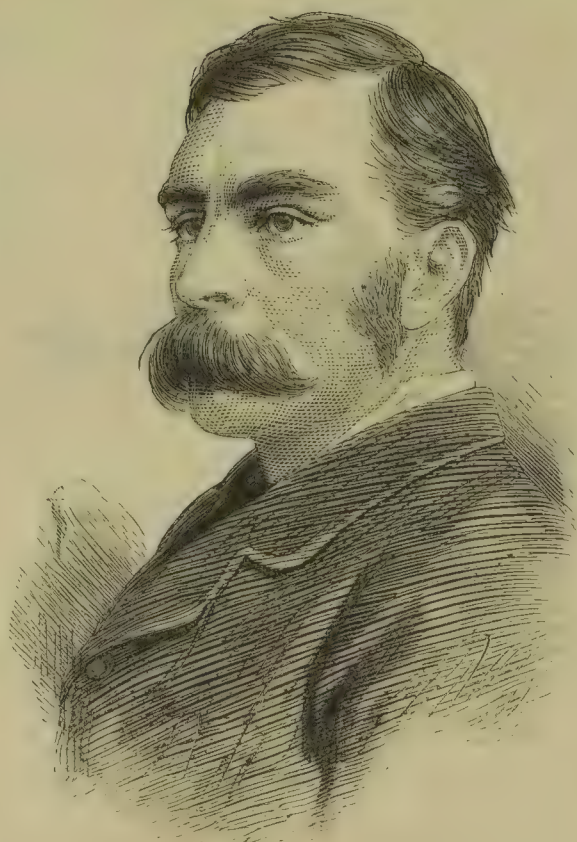
The portraits of two more officers of our Army who have lost their lives in the Zulu war appear in this Number of our Journal.

Lieutenant James Henry Scott Douglas, of the 21st Regiment (the Royal Scots Fusiliers) was eldest son of Sir George



LIEUTENANT SCOTT DOUGLAS, 21ST REGIMENT.
KILLED IN ZULULAND.

Scott Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park, Kelso, M.P. for Roxburghshire. He was twenty-six years of age, and received his commission as Lieutenant in November, 1875. In his own neighbourhood he was much esteemed, and not less so in the regiment. While at home, cultivating his taste for historical, literary, and scientific studies, he occasionally lectured for the Kelso Institution at the Townhall. The subject of a lecture which he delivered last winter in that place was "The



THE LATE MR. KEITH JOHNSTON.
AFRICAN GEOGRAPHER.

Beginnings of European Commerce." Upon some occasions in London also he made a successful appearance as a public speaker. He went out to South Africa with his regiment in the spring of this year. His scientific attainments were soon recognised by his superiors in command, and he was appointed field telegraphist to General Newdigate's division, with which were the head-quarters of Lord Chelmsford. Within a few days of the battle of Ulundi, while employed in this special service, Lieutenant Scott Douglas, with Corporal Cotter, of the 17th Lancers, were missing. They may have lost their way, and some party of Zulus may have attacked them, in the same manner as what befell the Prince Imperial. On July 9, when Lord Chelmsford with a column of the troops, was moving back from Ulundi, the dead bodies of Lieutenant Scott Douglas and the Corporal of Lancers were found at

Kwanagwasa. They were properly buried on the spot next day.

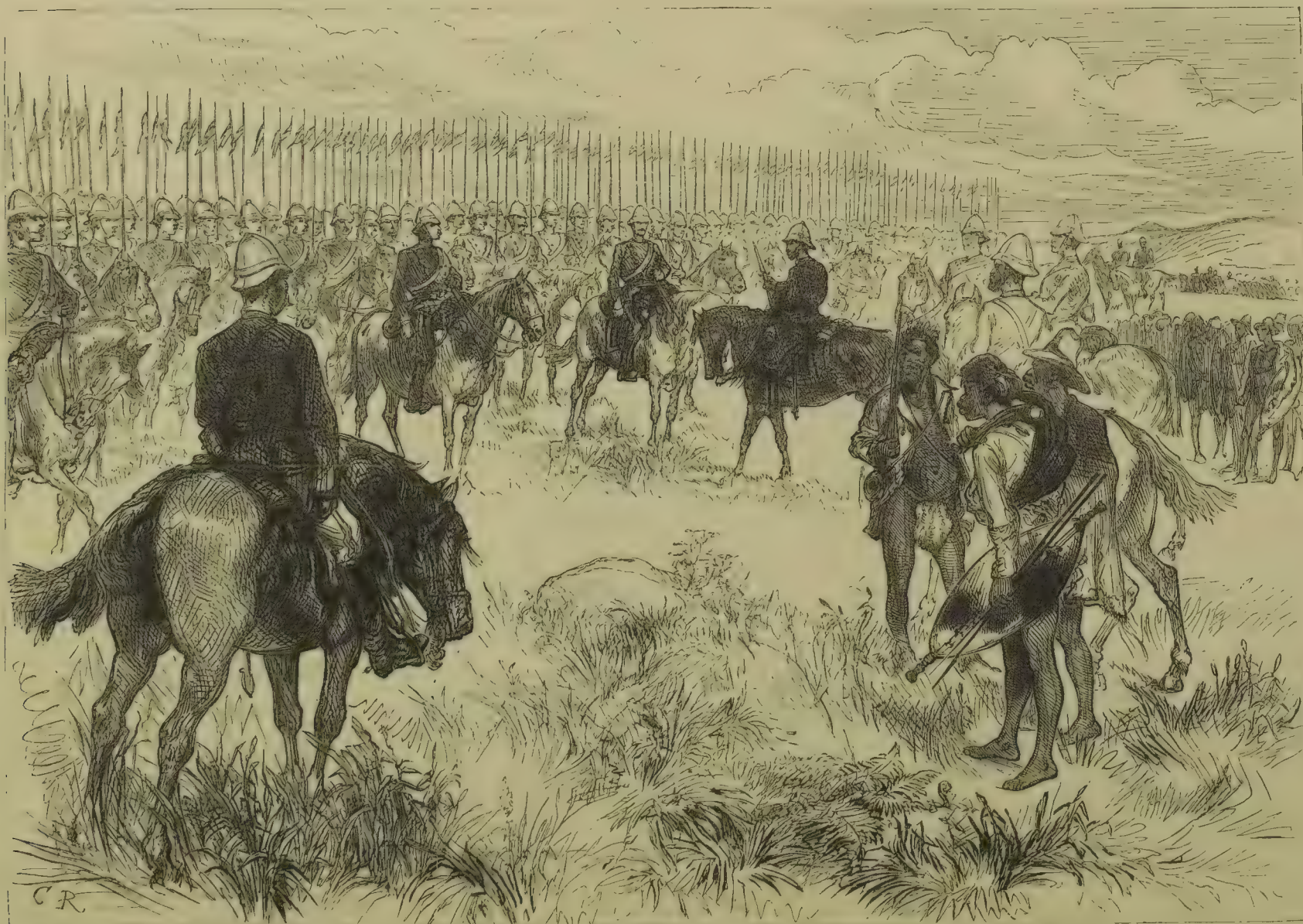
Lieutenant George Rowley John Evelyn, of the 3rd (East Kent) Buffs, died of fever at the Fort of Ekowe, on March 30, being one of the garrison under Colonel Pearson, there shut up and beleaguered during two months by the enemy, till the advance of Lord Chelmsford and the battle of Ginghlovo



LIEUTENANT EVELYN, 3RD BUFFS,
DIED OF FEVER AT EKOWE.

brought relief. This promising young officer was but twenty-one years of age, and entered the service, as Second Lieutenant, in November, 1877. He was a son of Colonel G. P. Evelyn, of Hartley Manor, Dartford.

The portrait of Lieutenant Scott Douglas is from a photograph by Mr. Mackintosh, of Kelso, and that of Lieutenant Evelyn from one by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Ebury-street, and of Newcastle-on-Tyne.



THE ZULU WAR: GENERAL NEWDIGATE ADDRESSING THE LANCERS BEFORE THE BATTLE OF ULUNDI.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



THE ZULU WAR: SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S ATTEMPT TO LAND AT PORT DURNFORD.



THE ZULU WAR: SIGNAL STATION AT PORT DURNFORD.

BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

One of the most attractive and entertaining books ever published is the *Life of Charles James Mathews*, edited by Charles Dickens (Macmillan and Co.), consisting of two volumes, in which the editor, with commendable taste and judgment, has obtruded his own personality as little as possible, constructing his fabric, as far as he could, solely of autobiographical matter. The late Charles Mathews, better known by these two names than by the three of the editor's title, had the rare advantage of being both a modern and an ancient, famous as an actor in the youthful days of present grandfathers and famous as an actor only yesterday. In this respect, however, he might be matched perhaps by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, and others; but he was associated all his life with personages and occurrences which invested his career with a sort of romance and made him an object of public interest independently of the professional position he achieved by his extraordinary talents. He was for a long while regarded as an incorrigible scapegrace; and that character alone, in such a world as ours, is enough to make him who bears it the observed of all observers, the subject of inquiry on the part of all the curious. Perhaps the inquisitive and the scandalous will be dissatisfied with what they learn from these two volumes; but readers of a less objectionable kind are likely to cry content. Charles James Mathews was born on "Boxing Night," 1803; his "first appearance," as a living creature, took place at "a nice little house, in a nice little street, in Liverpool," and on June 24, 1878, "the eyes of the brilliant comedian closed upon the world in which he had worked so hard, and to the amusement of which he had contributed so largely." At six years of age he went to a preparatory school, and subsequently he was sent to Merchant Taylors', whence he was removed, in consequence, apparently, of injustice and ill treatment, to the private establishment kept by Dr. Charles Richardson the lexicographer, where he found himself in congenial company among "the sons of Charles Kemble, Charles Young, Liston, and Terry." Soon the time came for leaving Dr. Richardson's and choosing a profession; and the choice of Charles James Mathews, whom his father would have liked, strange as it may seem, to put into holy orders, as one might put the square man into the round hole, fell upon architecture. He became a pupil in the office of the celebrated Pugin; and, at the expiration of his articles, he was engaged in an architectural capacity by Lord Blessington. Then came the well-known tour in Italy with Lord and Lady Blessington and Count d'Orsay, and an absurd quarrel with the Count. After this, upon his return to England, there were some romantic passages of love between Charles James Mathews and Louisa Home Purves; and they ended in smoke, or rather in a separation effected by the respective mothers of the two young persons. In 1827-8 Mathews paid a second visit to Italy; and from this trip he returned in a pitiable condition from "malarious fever, with rheumatic complications." It is one's duty to sympathise with the sufferer; but eyes cannot be shut to the fact that had he not so suffered some of his drollest letters would have been unwritten, and readers would have lost the chance, nay, certainty, of many a hearty, exhilarating laugh. After his recovery Mathews for some time led a desultory life, ending, for a short time, in the uncongenial occupation of a District Surveyor, with the revolting address of "Cut-throat-lane, Bow." He had long been drifting towards the stage, and in 1835 he shared the management of the Adelphi Theatre with Mr. Yates. From this essay, however, he soon recoiled, and, on Nov. 6, 1835, he appeared at the Olympic in the character of a professed actor, the character in which he was to attain so much celebrity by the brilliancy of his talents and so much notoriety by other means. In 1838 he was married to Madame Vestris, who was six years his senior; and almost from that moment he began to be involved in those pecuniary difficulties with which his name is nearly as much associated as with his numerous and continuous successes. This, of course, is the part of the biography which is of the most intense interest; it cannot be read without mingled feelings of dissent as well as consent, wonder, horror, admiration, indignation, and commiseration. It seems impossible that a man so deeply involved should ever extricate himself; yet there is reason to believe that he not only did extricate himself, but rose to prosperity from the very depths of ruin. It is not quite clear, however, from the narrative what was his pecuniary position at his death; still, the presumption is that, if he did not actually leave wealth behind him, the herculean exertions he put forth to the very last were attended "with results in every way satisfactory." Madame Vestris, otherwise Mrs. Mathews, died on Aug. 8, 1856; and on Feb. 14, 1858, Mathews was married to Mrs. Davenport, in New York, and with this second marriage, about which the inquisitive will look in vain for details, "Mathews brings his autobiography to an end." Henceforth, "except for the unlagging vivacity, the irrepressible energy, and the undaunted perseverance, which faced ill or good fortune with the same cheerfulness, there was little in the Mathews of later years to recall the struggling manager of the Lyceum, the hero of countless anecdotes of debts and duns and desperate expedients." Nevertheless, the remaining pages of the volumes, with the many sparkling letters interspersed, do not yield to the others in point of attractiveness, though they derive that quality from different causes. It should be added that the volumes are provided with an index.

A hearty welcome should be accorded to the *Memoir of Henry Compton*, edited by Charles and Edward Compton (Tinsley Brothers), for a better comedian than he who is commemorated therein has seldom, if ever, delighted an English audience. His style was eminently unobtrusive, and was therefore little suited to the boisterous many; but it won the hearts and the judgment of the more refined and more appreciative few, not absolutely but relatively few. Among the latter he will be remembered, and by them he will be handed down to their posterity, as perhaps the very best comic actor it was ever their good fortune to see. The dryness of his humour and the drollery of his manner were accompanied by an ease and a grace in striking and charming contrast with the overstrained efforts of the most popular among his contemporaries and immediate successors as well as predecessors. We shall not often look upon his like again; and our sons and daughters will be fortunate if they look upon his like at all. His real name was Charles Mackenzie, born March 22, 1805, and he died in his seventy-third year. He was sixth among the eleven children of John and Elizabeth Mackenzie, the former "a man of considerable natural endowments, which had been supplemented by cultivation," the latter, whose name before marriage was Symonds, a woman of "great personal and mental attractions," connected with the family of Sir Rowland Hill, the great reformer of postal matters. The future comedian's native town was Huntingdon, where he began his education, which he "finished at a boarding-school at Little Baddow, in Essex," not being particularly "fond of his book," and not achieving much success as a scholar, but exhibiting good-nature, high-spirited conduct, love of mischief, rather more than the average of boyhood's usual exuberance and scorn for the "trammels of adult authority." Of course, when he began the battle of

life he experienced the perversity wherein the irony of fate expresses itself—he, who was to be a distinguished comedian, went to business in the house of an uncle to whom acting was an abomination and an actor a licensed malefactor. Hence, as usual, flight, adventures, the hardships of strolling and provincial engagements. In 1837 he made his first appearance in London, and was received with favour, which grew as he became better known. A list of the characters in which he played would occupy a noticeable amount of space; suffice it to say that he won success upon success, and made certain Shakespearean parts almost impossible for anybody but himself. We learn that he was exceptionally endowed, both physically and mentally; that he was not only a great pedestrian, but that he "excelled in riding, rowing, skating, and boxing," and for his mental endowments, his excellence in his art, an excellence founded upon native talent and promoted by intellectual study, is sufficient evidence. In 1848 Mr. Compton married Miss Emmeline Montague, and the couple took apartments at 16, Charing-cross, where they lived until their "family became too large for the accommodation the house could afford;" and in 1853 he entered upon that long engagement, lasting for eighteen years, at the Haymarket, which is probably to be accounted for on the ground of a very natural desire to have a certainty of maintenance in view of his ever increasing family. "With the advent," however, "of Charles Mathews and Sothorn to the Haymarket," Mr. Compton "found he had to take his chance after Sothorn and Buckstone, or Mathews and Buckstone, or else play the initial and concluding farce;" and "so badly did things appear to go with him there that, finally, in justice to himself, he felt it his duty to accept a very capital offer from Mr. Charles Calvert, then manager of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, to play in London and the provinces for one year." After this, Mr. Compton joined Mr. H. J. Montague at the Globe Theatre; and ultimately came "Hamlet," with Mr. Compton in his unapproached and unapproachable part of the gravedigger, at the Lyceum, at which theatre he made his last as well as his first appearance in London, unless an exception should be made of some morning performances at the Gaiety Theatre. In the meanwhile he had removed from Charing-cross to Kensington, where, it may be presumed, he died, on Sept. 15, 1877. But, to tell the truth, the memoir is not put together with much regard for lucid arrangement, though this does not interfere with the interest of the narrative or with the object of showing "what has been shown before by such men as Charles Kean and Macready, but which always has a special value, that an English actor could be also an English gentleman, and that the pursuit of a maligned profession has no invariable tendency to degrade its disciples." There are letters from actors and actresses of celebrity bearing witness to the departed comedian's artistic and general worth; and among them are communications from Charles J. Mathews so apparently irreconcilable one with another that it is quite surprising, unless, indeed, it be nothing surprising that a man should write—"I may almost say I had not the pleasure of his acquaintance," about the very person to whom he had previously written, "I can't afford in these hard times to lose the good company and good opinion of one of the few pleasant fellows, admirable actors, and gentlemen that are left to our poor profession." But, then, thirty years had elapsed since the man who is written about was written to.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following in order of merit are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the candidates who have obtained the first 105 places at the open competition held in July, 1879, for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

Total No. of Marks.		Total No. of Marks.	
G. A. S. Dupuis ...	6056	C. E. B. Bivar ...	4043
W. G. Ley ...	5627	C. C. Thackeray ...	4041
L. E. Elliott ...	5315	P. B. Smythe ...	4038
T. H. H. Bradford-Atkinson ...	5210	G. H. Bent ...	4007
A. F. Cooper ...	5106	E. A. Moulton-Barrett ...	4002
E. W. Thistlethwaite ...	5098	R. de H. Burton ...	3988
O. W. E. Wheeler ...	5078	G. D. Atkinson ...	3957
C. R. Dyer ...	5056	A. H. Thomas ...	3950
H. F. Loch ...	5000	S. M. R. L'Amey ...	3935
T. Quin ...	4989	S. Mitchell ...	3931
W. H. Hunter ...	4963	N. F. Jenkins ...	3930
E. E. Couper ...	4928	A. T. Young ...	3919
C. B. Temple ...	4906	J. Jackson ...	3917
A. M. Sugden ...	4902	H. R. Addington ...	3914
C. de Winton ...	4889	L. Thornton ...	3914
G. H. de L. Lacy ...	4869	A. W. G. L. Cole ...	3912
G. R. F. Smith ...	4760	W. K. W. Jenner ...	3909
*A. Layley ...	4712	J. D. M. Andrew ...	3901
H. J. McLaughlin ...	4624	M. G. Jacson ...	3892
G. Rippon ...	4613	A. N. Roberts ...	3873
W. B. Lafone ...	4546	J. F. Indell ...	3872
W. A. Watson ...	4450	G. F. Montgomery ...	3856
*H. O. Grant ...	4448	*A. Channing ...	3856
G. D. R. Williams ...	4402	A. P. D. Lushington ...	3855
P. P. Reid ...	4400	V. W. H. Graham ...	3850
H. L. B. Acton ...	4394	R. J. Cooper ...	3836
J. A. Reeks ...	4377	*W. H. Lewin ...	3819
M. Z. Darrah ...	4355	C. Field ...	3813
C. S. de B. Martindale ...	4349	*H. C. Higgs ...	3805
J. A. Vaniman ...	4338	H. H. S. Cocks ...	3785
E. Bacon ...	4318	G. C. Cawood ...	3775
G. W. Burne ...	4296	Viscount Boyle ...	3776
A. H. Luthford ...	4295	*A. R. Loscombe ...	3759
R. S. Bowen ...	4268	W. G. Burrows ...	3756
H. R. B. Dore ...	4263	F. Wintour ...	3742
H. J. W. Hamilton ...	4260	C. F. Beville ...	3739
J. C. Walker ...	4260	M. Cowper ...	3733
J. J. Cronin ...	4244	J. S. Melville ...	3725
S. B. Bright-Smith ...	4231	G. C. Mansel ...	3713
W. H. Simpson ...	4191	H. J. Cooke ...	3710
E. Grey ...	4188	E. J. Strachey ...	3692
J. L. Pearce ...	4167	E. A. Ward ...	3691
A. R. B. Warrand ...	4166	A. G. Peyton ...	3676
R. Armstrong ...	4115	C. F. Randolph ...	3659
Earl of Illopetoun ...	4105	A. W. Bean ...	3651
W. P. Cockeram ...	4104	A. S. Ralli ...	3650
*C. Dunn ...	4100	C. M. Eales ...	3641
K. M. Laren ...	4086	E. B. Eagar ...	3640
F. A. Wilkinson ...	4064	P. S. Marling ...	3637
J. W. G. Tulloch ...	4066	P. E. Dun ...	3628
W. H. Besant ...	4062	N. A. Richards ...	3622
F. B. Luist ...	4061	G. G. H. D'Aeth ...	3618
E. G. S. Warren ...	4057		

Candidates marked thus * are eligible for Commissions in the West India Regiments only.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the Indian troop-ships *Serapis* and *Malabar* to prepare for immediate departure from that port to India. They are to convey the wives and children of the men of regiments who have been engaged in the Zulu war and are to proceed from South Africa to India, the women and children who start in the ships joining the men at Bombay.

The War Office has issued the following:—"Errata in the *London Gazette*. In the list of Nominations to the Civil Division of the Second Class and to the Military Division of the Third Class of the Order of the Bath, for 'Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavaignac, Esq., C.S.I., read 'Major Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavaignac, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy-Commissioner, Second Class, for the Punjab;' and for 'Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Porter Malcolmson, Bengal Staff Corps,' read 'Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Porter Malcolmson, Bombay Staff Corps.'"

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Last week 6190 births and 3052 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 19 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 16 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 15 in Glasgow, and 28 in Dublin; smallpox caused 2 more deaths in Dublin.

In London 2702 births and 1349 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population the births exceeded by 263, whereas the deaths were 233 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which had been equal to 19.4 and 17.6 per 1000 in the two preceding weeks, rose again last week to 19.4. During the past seven weeks of the current quarter the death-rate in London has averaged but 17.9 per 1000, against 20.4 and 24.5 in the seven corresponding weeks of 1877 and 1878. This marked decrease of mortality has been mainly due to the comparatively slight fatality of infantile diarrhoea in recent weeks. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 58 from measles, 45 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 37 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 127 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 296 deaths were referred, against 194, 241, and 249 in the three preceding weeks. These 296 deaths were 165 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 4.4 per 1000. The widow of a lighterman died on the 14th inst. at 21, Fox's-buildings, Southwark, from "senile decay," whose age was stated to be one hundred years.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29.74 in.; the highest reading was 29.88 in. on Thursday evening, and the lowest 29.41 in. at the end of the week. The mean temperature of the air was 63.1 deg., and 0.7 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868, deduced from photographic records. The mean was below the average on the first and last, but showed an excess on each of the other days of the week; the hottest day was Friday, when the mean was 66.3 deg., and 4.0 deg. above the average; while on Saturday it fell to 58.3 deg., and showed a deficiency of 3.8 deg. The lowest night temperature was 49.5 deg. on Sunday, and the highest day temperature in the shade, 79.7 deg. on Friday. The extreme range in the week was therefore 33.8 deg. The highest temperature in the sun, as shown by a self-registering thermometer with a blackened bulb in vacuo placed on the grass, was 150.0 deg. on Friday. The difference between the mean dew point and air temperature averaged 6.1 deg. The mean temperature of the water in the Thames, derived from daily observations taken at the Royalist Police-Ship, was 63.1 deg. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 81, complete saturation being represented by 100; the air was therefore of its average dryness. The direction of the wind was variable, and the horizontal movement of the air averaged 6.7 miles per hour, which was 3.6 below the average in the corresponding week of sixteen years. Rain fell on Saturday to the amount of 0.03 of an inch. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 38.4 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 102.8 hours; the recorded duration of sunshine was, therefore, equal to 37 per cent of its possible duration. The amount of ozone recorded during the week was considerably above the average, especially on Tuesday and Saturday.

The *Birmingham Post* says the Privy Council has refused a charter of incorporation for Sutton Colefield.

A large supply of live stock and fresh meat arrived at Liverpool during the past week from the United States and Canada, making a total of 4918 quarters of beef, 594 carcasses of mutton, 1041 live cattle, and 1989 live sheep.

Mr. James M'Henry has petitioned the London Court of Bankruptcy for liquidation, and has estimated his liabilities at £970,000, and his assets at one million sterling. Last Saturday a receiver was appointed, and a temporary injunction was granted restraining the Erie Railway Company from proceeding upon a judgment of the Master of the Rolls for over £260,000.

Accounts from all parts of the provinces state that an immense amount of damage has been done by the recent floods and storms to the crops. The Irish mail from London, which on Sunday was stopped in consequence of a bridge being washed away between Chester and Holyhead, was enabled to proceed on its journey the next day.

The National Water-Supply Exhibition at the Alexandra Palace was opened on the 14th inst. by the Lord Mayor, who previously spent some time in the work of inspection, and expressed his sense of the great social importance of the object. Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., and Professors Seeley and Wanklyn also took part in the proceedings.

After a lapse of some years, the popular fête on behalf of the widows and orphans of those employed by the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railway was again held on Tuesday. The place selected was the magnificent domain of the Duke of Marlborough, Blenheim Park, where the fête was held a few years since. The attendance was unusually large.

At the Wreck Commissioners' Court yesterday week, before Mr. Commissioner Rothery and two nautical assessors, the inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of life arising out of the alleged delay in lowering one of the life-boats of the *Albert Edward* steamer while on a voyage, on July 22 last, from Folkestone to Boulogne, was concluded. The Court, in giving judgment, blamed the second mate for having increased the confusion on board by jumping in the sea after the person who had thrown himself overboard to commit suicide (others, thinking he deserved praise, have opened a subscription for him); but stated that, on the whole, they were not disposed to deal with the certificates of either the master or the mate. They also recommended that an extra and lighter life-boat should in future be carried by the channel steamers.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Association of Chemists and Druggists of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales was begun at Sheffield on Tuesday. The report of the executive committee stated that Professor Atfield had consented to withdraw his resignation and to hold the office of senior general secretary for another year. The president, Mr. G. F. Schuchet, F.C.S., in the course of his inaugural address, complained of the very slight reward which was given to professors of pharmacy in return for their life-long labours. Even the House of Commons could scarcely be kept together to consider a Bill for the regulation of so uninteresting a subject as pharmacy. He complained also of the way in which they were regarded by society. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the discussion of technical papers. The conference concluded its two days' sitting on Wednesday evening. Many papers were read and discussed, and several of the large works visited. The conference decided to hold its next meeting at Swansea, and appointed Mr. W. Southall, of Birmingham, president for the ensuing year.

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MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT SHEFFIELD VIEW OF SHEFFIELD FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.

SHEFFIELD AND THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, under the presidency of Dr. George Allman, the naturalist, was opened on Wednesday at Sheffield. We present a view of that populous and busy town in Yorkshire, which has nearly 200,000 inhabitants, and is second only to Leeds among Yorkshire towns. It is situated not far eastward of the Derbyshire High Peak mountains, but at the confluence of the Sheaf and three other streams with the river Don. This well-watered district has been popularly called "Hallamshire" from time immemorial, as it constitutes the ancient great manor of Hallam, which was ruled by Earl Waltheof at the Norman Conquest, and was afterwards held, with some feudal privileges, by other powerful lords. It belonged to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, from 1406 to the seventeenth century, when it passed by marriage to the Howards, and is now owned by the Duke of Norfolk. There are some remains of the ancient Manor-house, in which Cardinal Wolsey sojourned a few days after his disgrace, and of Sheffield Castle, which was, during twelve years, the prison of Mary Queen of Scots, guarded by the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury and his Countess. The Castle was taken in 1644 by the army of the Parliament, and was soon afterwards dismantled. The old parish church of Sheffield, dedicated to St. Peter, contains splendid monuments of the Talbot family, in the Shrewsbury chapel.

The steel manufactures of this town have been famed in England from a period of high antiquity; they are now famous all over the world. Chaucer, five hundred years ago, spoke of "a Sheffield whittle;" and the use of Sheffield arrow-heads at the battle of Bosworth, nearly four hundred years ago, is mentioned by an old historian. The Company of Cutlers, "for the good order and government of the makers of knives, sickles, shears, scissors, and other cutlery wares in Hallamshire," was incorporated by James I. The Master Cutler's yearly feast, which takes place in Cutlers' Hall, a modern Grecian building, is sometimes an occasion for leading politicians to make demonstrative speeches.

Abundant water-power, supplied by the Sheaf, the Porter, the Loxley, and the Rivelin, giving motion to the tilt-hammers and revolving grindstones, was a potent cause of industrial prosperity for Sheffield. But the toil of this town consumes in our days half a million tons of coal per annum, which is got chiefly from its own deep mines on the right bank of the Don, in the township of Attercliffe. The vast clouds of black smoke incessantly poured from a multitude of open furnaces and tall chimneys deprive Sheffield of that pleasantness which might have attended its natural situation. Its steel trade, however, to the yearly value of three millions sterling, may be esteemed worth the sacrifice of spoiling the local beauty of earth and sky. Knives, razors, and scissors, as of old, and forks which the modern dinner-table is wont to use with its knives, are produced here in enormous quantities. The grindstones, which are 4 ft. or 5 ft. in diameter, and 10 in. thick, come out of the Wykersley quarries, near Roche Abbey. Some of them are turned by steam, but most of them by water power. To these the blades are held, which have previously been forged at the anvil and duly tempered by fire and water. There are peculiar dangers in grinding: sometimes a whirling stone may split and fly into pieces, which perhaps kill the workman sitting on his bench above, or knock a hole in the roof or wall. The saw-grinder has to lean over the grindstone, pressing the steel plate against it with hands and knees, and a momentary slip would be his death. The saw-teeth are cut with a punch, and files, too, are usually grooved by hand with a chisel and hammer. Dry-grinding, for needles and other pointed tools, sheds from the soft gritstone a constant shower of sparkling particles, which the workman is apt to get into his lungs. No class of industrial population in England lead a harder life. If some have been rough and fierce, there is great excuse for them, poor fellows! The best material of Sheffield ware is the cast steel, which is made by melting together, in a crucible of clay, small pieces of blistered steel, the crucible being imbedded in the burning coke of a furnace. The Bessemer process of steel-making, which can be effected in half an hour from the pig-iron, combining it with charcoal carbon, is also much used at Sheffield. Steel is often applied to veneer, as it were, the outer surface of iron, and to form a cutting edge. These ingenious arts, and the variety of manufactured articles, may be inspected by visitors at the present meeting of the British Association. The establishments of Messrs. Rodgers, for cutlery, and of Messrs. Ward, Sanderson, and Turton, those of Sir John Brown and Co., and Messrs. Cammell and Co., for rolled armour-plates, and that of Messrs. Naylor and Vickers, for bells of cast steel, have long been noted.

Within a short distance of this town are many places that may invite an easy excursion. The Peak, with its fine mountain and moorland scenery and its geological wonders, is quite accessible. Up the Loxley valley is the Bradford reservoir, which burst in March, 1864, flooding all the towns and villages below, and drowning 300 people. Near Rotherham, another manufacturing town, where the Rother joins the Don, are Wentworth Woodhouse, Lord Fitzwilliam's seat, and the ruins of Conisborough Castle. Several interesting ancient mansions and abbey churches lie not far up the hill country behind Sheffield, and Nottinghamshire, with the parks and rural palaces of wealthy Dukes, approaches it on the opposite side. The neighbouring towns of Doncaster, Barnsley, Wakefield, Pontefract, and Leeds, will offer their respective attractions, when the scientific lectures and debates of the "Sections" have been suspended.

The President of the Association for this year, Dr. George James Allman, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Cork, in 1812. He received his early education at the Academic Institution of Belfast, whence he proceeded to the University of Dublin, where he at first studied law, but afterwards graduated in medicine. He declined practice on being appointed Regius Professor of Botany, in 1844. He became Regius Professor of Natural History at the University of Edinburgh in 1855, and held that post till 1870, when he resigned on account of the state of his health, and came to London, where he was cordially received. His biological studies have been specially devoted to the inferior members of the animal kingdom, and his monographs on the fresh-water polyzoa and gymnoblastic hydroids, published by the Ray Society, with beautifully-coloured illustrations, in 1856 and 1872-3, are classic works; and in his charming discourse at the Royal Institution on March 14, 1873, on "Coral Islands and their Architects," Mr. Darwin's theory was explained and supported in a highly poetic spirit. Professor Allman's valuable researches have been principally set forth in memoirs printed in the Transactions of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the Royal Irish Academy; and these bodies have awarded him gold medals in recognition of their great merits and originality. In 1874 he succeeded Mr. George Bentham as president of the Linnean Society, and in 1876 the Government nominated him one of the Commissioners to inquire into the state of the Queen's Colleges of Ireland. Happily for the cause of science, he declined, in 1874, being nominated as a candidate to represent Bandon in Parliament.

ZULU WAR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who has arrived in England, sent us before he left South Africa many Sketches of the Zulu War. The two large Engravings, which fill respectively the two middle pages of the Number and of the Supplement this week, represent the Battle of Ulundi, fought on July 4, and the Burning of Ulundi later on the same day. The Burning of King Cetewayo's House at Ulundi is the subject of another Engraving, which appears on our front page. The return, on June 28, of the Zulu Ambassadors, whom Lord Chelmsford had sent back to Cetewayo the day before, and who now brought a fresh message in reply to his offered terms of peace, is shown in one of the Illustrations. These are from our Special Artist's Sketches.

The army of Lord Chelmsford had advanced upon Ulundi from the west, along the ridge of the Babinanga hills, on the south side of the valley of the White Umvolosi. It consisted of General Newdigate's division, and what had been the flying column of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, entering from the Transvaal frontier of Zululand. The Commander-in-Chief had massed the 13th Light Infantry, the 80th Foot, the 90th Light Infantry, Buller's Horse, and Tremlett's battery into one brigade, which was intrusted with the post of honour in the advance. The second division, under General Newdigate, consisted of the second battalion 21st Fusiliers, the 58th and 94th Regiments, with Major Le Grice's battery of Artillery, and details of the King's Dragoon Guards, 17th Lancers, and Colonial troops. The total number of troops at Lord Chelmsford's disposal after crossing the Umvolosi river amounted to 4062 British, 1000 natives, and fourteen guns, the remainder of the second division, consisting of the 4th Foot, and both battalions of the 24th, together with strong detachments of all other corps, amounting in the aggregate to more than 4000 men, had necessarily been left in the rear to guard our frontier line and keep open the line of communication.

On June 26 Cetewayo sent messengers asking, on various pretexts, that certain kraals or villages on the route of advance should not be burnt. This request was disregarded, and a party was sent on to burn them; but the kraals were abandoned by the Zulus, who themselves set fire to them. On the next day Cetewayo sent in a number of the bullocks taken by the Zulus at Isandhlwana by the messengers returning to the camp, with a present of two elephants' tusks, and a letter in English, written by a sick trader in Ulundi, stating that the rest of the cattle and the two 7-pounders would follow. What he now sent proved his desire for peace. He expected that the British would now quit the country. He had been unable to call in any of the rifles taken at Isandhlwana, so could not send them. The messengers stated that no Induna of consideration

would consent to come as Ambassador, and that no regiment would consent to lay down its arms, which had been the stipulation. They acknowledged the existence of a strong force at Ulundi. The messengers were sent back next day. The ivory was returned. The cattle would be retained for a few days, awaiting events. The laying down of their arms by a thousand of the men now at Ulundi would be accepted instead of the previously stipulated submission of a complete regiment. Their safety would be guaranteed.

The Zulu messengers, as they came into the camp the second time, escorted by some of our Lancers, with the two tusks of ivory carried by the men behind, are shown in our Artist's Sketch. One of them held a cleft stick, in which was stuck the letter written by an unknown European for Cetewayo, addressed "To Lord Chelmsford, Esq." It was inclosed in an old English official envelope, which had been that of a letter sent to the Zulu King by Colonel North Crealock, Military Secretary, from Fort Newdigate, some time before. This envelope was afterwards given as a curiosity to our Special Artist, who sent it to the *Illustrated London News* office, and a facsimile of the very document is here engraved.

The British Commander-in-Chief, as we have stated, dismissed the Zulu messengers, desiring them to tell Cetewayo that if by noon on July 3 the stipulations had not been complied with the advance would recommence. The 3rd came and went, yet no sign of submission; so at daybreak on the 4th inst., leaving the 1st battalion 24th Foot, with some guns, under Colonel Bellairs, in laager on the banks of the White Umvolosi, Lord Chelmsford crossed the river and moved on the King's kraal over ground which had been carefully reconnoitred previously by Colonel Buller, V.O., C.B.

Several accounts of the battle of Ulundi, written by Mr. Archibald Forbes, by Dr. W. H. Russell, by Mr. Francis, and other special correspondents of the London daily papers, have already been quoted in this Journal. A further description is given by the *Natal Witness*. Its correspondent, in the course of his letter, says:—"Forming up in a hollow parallelogram, the 80th Regiment and the Gatling battery were on the front, the 90th and part of the 94th on the left flank, the 13th and 58th on the right flank, the 2nd, 4th, and remainder of the 94th forming the rear, while a battery of artillery was at each corner. Keeping this formation, the column marched on to the second ridge beyond the drift without opposition, halting in rear of a ruined mission station, and on the site selected the previous day by Colonel Buller. The advantages of the position were at once apparent. In front was a broad open country, with high grass sloping down to a spruit. In rear again the country was open, with little cover save a few bushes. On the left flank the slope was fully open up to the Nodwengu kraal, which was distant



THE ZULU WAR: FACSIMILE OF ENVELOPE INCLOSING LETTER FROM KETCHWAYO (CETEWAYO).

about 1000 yards. The Zulus were seen approaching in force both from the direction of Ulundi and from the bush on the right. At half-past eight the mounted men under Buller were thrown out on the rear, left, and front, meeting the enemy and keeping them in check. Owing, however, to some mistake, the right was left uncovered by cavalry, and the mounted Basutos under Cochrane were accordingly sent out on that side with orders to draw the Zulus under fire. As the Basutos retired before the advancing enemy, the right face of the square came into action, commencing its fire five minutes before the rest of the force was engaged. At ten minutes to nine, or thereabouts, firing became general, all four sides of the square being simultaneously engaged, the Zulus after their manner throwing forward the horns of their army to surround the British force. Coming on steadily and in complete silence, the Zulus advanced with the same intrepidity they showed at Gingbilovo and Kambula, and continued to advance until they had reached a spot not more than seventy yards from the faces of the square. The British infantry were formed in four ranks, the front rank kneeling, the rear rank reversed, facing inwards, while inside the square were all the necessary arrangements for keeping up a constant supply of ammunition. It was impossible for any force long to face the deadly storms of lead poured in among them at such a short distance. A few now and then made an attempt to advance further. One man rushed up to within thirty yards of the Gatling battery, and was shot as he was turning to retire. Another body was afterwards found twenty-eight yards from the line of square. But it was no use. The main body wavered and paused. The moment was a decisive one. It was not the hail from the Martini-Henrys alone; there was the artillery continually at work sending shell after shell through the dark masses, breaking up every partial attempt of the Zulus to concentrate their strength for a rush. Then it was time for the Lancers to be let loose. Riding down with their lances levelled, the British horsemen came upon the hesitating enemy, and in an instant their lines were broken through. The sabre was at work as well as the lance; and soon the Zulus, their ranks torn asunder, and their coherency as an army destroyed, were flying before the advancing cavalry. And still, whenever there was a chance, the artillery thundered after them, and still the dull rattle from the faces of the square told how steadily the rain of death was supplementing the sweep of the broadsword and the thrust of the lance. But the Zulu does not fly without an effort to resist. Before the Lancers had gone 300 yards Captain Edgell was shot dead. Among the officers wounded were Lieutenant Phipps and Lieutenant Liedebrood, of the 58th, and Major Bond, of the same regiment. Besides Captain Edgell nine men were killed, and the wounded, including the officers above named, numbered about seventy-five. As a rule, the men behaved with great steadiness, and were completely under the control of their officers. The artillery were particularly conspicuous for their cool conduct. At one moment an artilleryman fell dead

over the limber of a gun, but no pause was made to pick him up. A gunner of the name of Moorhead attracted special notice. He was wounded in the leg, and rendered incapable of remaining at his gun. He was, however, determined not to remain idle, for when safe inside the square he crawled to where the drums of the Gatling battery were being filled with cartridges, and insisted on helping the sergeant to charge them. The Gatlings, by-the-way, were disappointing, having to cease firing six times during the action. Dabulamanzi was in command of the Zulus on the British left, and Sirayo on the right, the former being frequently under fire, while the staff on the outside were much exposed. It is stated, too, that four regiments of Amatongas were engaged on the Zulu side. The battle over, and the enemy in full retreat, a short rest was allowed to the men, and a move was then made towards Ulundi by the mounted force, Lord W. Beresford being the first to enter the kraal. The place was wholly deserted, nothing except empty bottles being found in the King's house, a thatched building with four rooms and a verandah.

Our Special Artist's Illustration of the battle shows the various groups of figures and incidents of the day's work seen within the hollow square formed by the British troops, ranged in the order which has been described.

Besides the Illustrations supplied by our Special Artist, we have received from Lieutenant Crawford Cassin, R.N., of the Hind transport, two sketches of the seacoast of Zululand at Port Durnford, with the tremendous surf and swell of the sea on July 3, which prevented Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff landing from H.M.S. Shah, and compelled them to return in that ship to Durban. The steam-tug Koodoo, commanded by Captain Twiss, the harbour-master, had taken Sir Garnet and several other officers from the Shah and met the surf-boat, as is shown in one of these Sketches; but repeated attempts to get them alongside of each other, so as to transfer the passengers to the surf-boat, were destined to end in failure. Sir Garnet was therefore obliged to go back to Natal, and to enter Zululand by the land route, losing several days before he could actually take command of the army.

The Government returns of emigration from the Mersey for the month of July have been issued. They show that eighty-two vessels sailed, carrying 10,598 passengers, of whom 6053 were English, 38 Scotch, 1037 Irish, 3293 foreigners, and 177 nationality not given. The destination of the emigrants are thus given:—United States, 8478 (of whom 4580 were English, 22 Scotch, 961 Irish, 2887 foreign, and 28 undefined); British North America, 1842 (of whom 1400 were English); Australia, 79; South America, 111; East Indies, 42; West Indies, 4; China, 2; and West Coast of Africa, 40. The figures show a decrease, compared with those for June, when 11,541 persons sailed from the Mersey; and these again are less than the figures for May; but the emigration of the past month is greater by 3937 persons than during July, 1878.

RIDES IN ZULULAND.

We have received the following letters from our Correspondent with General Hope Crealock's division of the army, which advanced by the coast route from the Tugela into Zululand:—

“Port Durnford, July 4.

“Yesterday, at three in the morning, the cavalry, consisting of the Natal Guides, the mounted infantry, Cook's Horse and four troops of Lonsdale's Horse, and two hundred of John Dunn's scouts, with several mounted Basutos, started for the camp. The first kraal we reached was eight miles beyond the river Umhlatosi. It was carefully approached, but was found deserted. At four o'clock we off-saddled for an hour, not far from Emangweni, where a military kraal, the head-quarters of a young regiment, was situated. At half-past five we reached the hill overlooking the kraal. A plan of attack was formed; two flanks were thrown out, and the centre advanced, in which were the mounted Basutos. These galloped up to the kraal, but found it was deserted. There were three or four hundred huts, placed around that of the chief in regular form. Two of the huts had doors and windows, and all the comfort of an English cottage. The chief's hut was surrounded with an intricate palisade, which would have been serviceable against the assault of a savage foe. At half-past six the kraal was set on fire, while the cavalry, at a hand-gallop, scoured the country around for cattle. A kraal, situated about one mile from Emangweni, was surrounded. Two or three Zulus were getting ready their breakfast there. They were hauled out, and sullenly laid down their arms. Some mounted Basutos appearing, these Zulus were greatly alarmed. They have more dread of men of their own colour, who would, they know, give them no quarter. A little further on two hundred Zulus fled in dismay at our approach. The spoils of the day were six or seven hundred cattle, eleven asses bred by Cetewayo, and about thirty goats. Major Barrow, who commands the cavalry, was apprehensive that the Zulus might assemble and endeavour to recapture the cattle. But they did not make the slightest attempt to oppose us. As usual, some Zulu women and children were brought in. It was strange to see a Kafir woman in tears. Most likely, she had had her home burnt, and all that she cared for was scattered.

“A Zulu chief, with two hundred warriors, and a very large number of women and children, came to the camp here. The men surrendered and gave up their arms. Our troops, mustering about five hundred, were paraded, with flags unfurled, which made an imposing appearance. Only twenty-five old guns and two hundred assegais were delivered up by the Zulus. Such arms, indeed, are but a poor defence against the modern breechloaders. There is but little fight left among the Zulus now. Our vast preparations have terrified them, and their summer crops cannot be sown this year. The only fear is that Cetewayo has retreated into the bush; and, so long as he remains free, he will be a standing menace to Natal.

“The 91st Highlanders had a large bonfire on Wednesday, while the pipers played some lively strains, and several of the men sang excellent songs. During the evening, two or three officers danced a highland reel. It must have appeared a strange sight to the natives.”

“July 8.

“Unusual activity has been shown lately, in the way of reconnaissances by the cavalry. These were formerly kept in camp, employed in stuffing saddles or other work. At the drift of the Umhlati, especially, where a few Zulus appeared at a respectful distance, the orders given were not to go out and test the courage of the foe. But now it is different. The Zulus evidently see that they are overpowered, and have made but a feeble resistance, firing only few shots at long ranges at our mounted men, who have driven off their cattle.

“Since it was made known to Zulus what favourable terms of surrender would be allowed, district after district has made its submission, preferring to keep their cattle rather than support a tottering King. The Zulus have been no losers by this campaign. The greater number of their kraals are left intact, and the same remark applies to their cattle. They care little for losing their men in battle. But since the battle of Ginghlovo not one man has fallen in fighting in this column of our army. Meantime, death by disease, though not by the hands of the enemy in the field, has made sad havoc with our troops.

“On Friday evening, July 4, the General started from the camp with sixty mounted infantry, three troops of Lonsdale's corps, Cook's Horse, the mounted Basutos, and the invaluable scouts of John Dunn. Previously, the 91st Highlanders and part of the Naval Brigade had marched as far as the river Umhlatosi, to give support to the cavalry if needed. On the march to this river, two troops of Lonsdale's lost sight of the main body, and soon afterwards missed each other. The country was open, but with scattered clumps of palm-trees, so that a body of men might be within fifty yards of another and still be unaware of each other's proximity. Luckily, some mounted natives appeared, who soon again found the beaten track. At midnight we got to the hastily intrenched camp of the 91st near the Umhlatosi. No delay took place here; the cavalry crossed the river, and we followed the well-beaten track which leads towards the Tonga country. We went nearly as far as the King's kraal at Emangweni, which was burnt two days before. Then turning sharply to the left, we went on at a foot pace until half-past two in the morning. The command was now given to off-saddle; the cavalry were ordered to form a large square, and two hours' rest was allowed. After this the order to start was again given; but the General returned to camp, as our night guide had taken us four miles out of our way. The command then devolved upon Major Barrow. No halt was made until we reached Undini, at half-past ten o'clock. Indeed, this long ride was too much for the horses; four of them had to be left behind; one horse actually fell down from fatigue before reaching Undini. We had to recross the Umhlatosi, and then a ride of three miles through a thick bush; but afterwards the country was comparatively open. Undini itself is situated on the top of a hill without any cover. It could not have offered any resistance to an attack. This place had evidently been deserted for some weeks. The store-house there contained ingredients for making gunpowder, some Eley's cartridges, and some of Sharp's gunpowder was found there. Before we left it the kraal, which consisted of 600 huts, was burnt. Zulu warriors came in and reported a great victory over the Zulus by Lord Chelmsford. This was the first intelligence we had of the fall of Ulundi.

“We had had a severe night's ride. At half-past twelve we again started; but, as John Dunn's scouts were to return to camp by twos and threes, taking the shortest route, two of them offered to be my escort through the Engoya forest.

“Shortly after leaving Undini we reached a deep clear pool, overhung by rocks, at the bottom of a hill. It was a tempting place for a halt, and my horse sadly wanted rest; but the scouts signified that we must push on further before an ‘off-saddle’ could be allowed. A long distance had to be covered to reach the kraal at the other side of the Engoya. We came to a running stream, where three scouts had already arrived before us. They were undressed, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, they had taken off their red coats, and were enjoying the luxury of bathing, after their long journey of

over thirty miles. One of them had a piece of soap, which speaks well for the cleanliness of the natives; but, unhappily, they can never get rid of the peculiar smell which all Kafirs have. These scouts are Zulus, who have come over to our cause, together with John Dunn, their chief. After an off-saddle of more than an hour, a move was again made. At two in the afternoon we reached the top of the hill which overlooks the immense forest of the Engoya, which is the property of John Dunn. Here range after range of mountains could be seen stretching as far as the eye could reach, until the most distant one seemed to lose itself in the sky-line. Undini, Cetewayo's old kraal, was still blazing in the distance and sending up volumes of smoke.

“The ascent to this hill had told upon my horse. The indefatigable scouts now carried the blanket, which had previously been strapped to the saddle. After a short rest at the top of the hill, and a last gaze at the burning kraal, once the pride of Cetewayo, now to become only a heap of ashes, we entered the narrow Kafir footpath which traverses this forest.

“It was a great relief here to get protection from the sun. Trees of various kinds grew thickly on each side. Some had fallen across the pathway, and often the scout in front had to clear away branches so as to allow my horse to pass. Nothing escaped the notice of these men. An imprint of a foot was carefully scrutinised; even a blade of grass trodden down was noticed. The scout, still leading, kept all the time a vigilant look-out on each side, moving his head rapidly this way and that. He was keen to spy any hidden danger; and, no doubt, there were numbers of Zulus in the forest. But they had made up their minds to surrender, and it did not enter into their heads to attack the white man now. Their kraals at the other side of the Engoya were left untouched, as they had been wise enough to surrender in time to save both their homes and cattle.

“The roots of the trees at each side of the forest path often entwined themselves into fantastic shapes, rising up above the ground, which lent a wild and weird aspect to this lonely scene. Two hours' ride brought us to a stream, which was clear and pure, and delightfully cool. As we neared the other side, which is towards the sea, the path became more difficult. It was frequently obstructed by rocks imbedded in the earth. At last, in one of the most picturesque spots I have seen in South Africa, the path seemed to end. Here a trickling stream had formed a pool, the water of which, tumbling over a ledge of rocks, lost itself among the tall trees which skirted both its banks. African oak, lignum vitae, and other trees indigenous to this soil grew here in profusion. The pathway seemed never ending, but at last we reached a grassy slope, a pleasant relief after the three hours' ride through this forest. A little further on we again entered a continuation of this forest. A young Zulu warrior quietly met us here. He was on his way to surrender himself. He seemed perfectly at ease, so perhaps he had known the scouts before the war broke out, as they belonged to this very district. Just as darkness set in we reached the open, where only eight days ago the cavalry had made a patrol in force, and had been fired on by Zulus hidden in the forest, who had driven their cattle in for shelter before our eyes. It would have been impossible to have dislodged them without great loss of life, so they were left masters of the situation. John Dunn's house could be seen distinctly on the right—poplar-trees grew on either side. The roof appearing untouched gave one the idea that the Zulus had spared this cottage; but it had been sacked, and the furniture was destroyed. A china basin had been recovered from one of the kraals after a raid and brought back to the owner. A kraal, temporarily formed by sheets of corrugated iron roofing, was fixed as the resting-place for the night. This formed good protection against the wind and rain. Next morning was wretchedly wet and miserable. We now went through plains scattered with palm-trees and a few bushes. Here the Zulus abounded, seeking shelter under every available bush. Some were busily thatching the half-burnt kraals. Others were minding their cattle. The women were carrying wood. The scene was a peaceful one. Two Zulus who were minding their cattle suddenly sprang up from the long grass, and as quickly hid themselves again. This was to show that they were friends. My two guides shouted their war song in bravado as we neared the kraals which were inhabited. Zulu men, women, and children came creeping from their shelter to look on the face of a white man. They seemed to have no vindictive feeling. It was simply from curiosity that they braved the rain to look upon the solitary horseman. No doubt they were happy and well pleased at the thought of being again at peace with their powerful foe. The Zulus who slept at the kraal I noticed were treated with the utmost kindness by the scouts, who gave them food and allowed them to share the warmth of the fire. A breakfast of mealies roasted over a fire was not a very nourishing breakfast, and glad I was to get to camp in time for the midday meal.”

GRANTS OF THE ALBERT MEDAL.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has conferred the Albert Medal of the First Class on Henry Davies, collier, and John Harris, mason, both of Abercarn; and Albert Medals of the Second Class on William Simons, pumpman; Thomas Herbert, pumpman; Miles Moseley, overman; Charles Preen, collier; William Walters, collier; and Louis Harris, overman, all of Abercarn. The account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred is thus given:—

On Sept. 11, 1878, an explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Abercarn Colliery, in the county of Monmouth, whereby 260 persons perished, on which occasion the greatest possible gallantry was exhibited in saving about ninety lives. The force of the explosion was terrific, doing great damage to the roadways and to the bottom of the shaft, and setting the coal and timber on fire in several places. Into this state of confusion and apparent danger to life these men, without hesitation, descended, and, although they discovered that fires were raging in the mine, and that, consequently, the chances of another explosion were considerable, they remained at their gallant and humane work of rescue, not rescinding the shaft until they had satisfied themselves that no one was left alive below. Henry Davies, after being down the Abercarn pit all the afternoon, with those recommended for the second class medal, volunteered to descend the Cymcarn Pit (a shaft two miles distant), with a view of conveying to the explorers who had attempted to enter the workings from that side an order from those in charge of the operations to come out, as, in consequence of the fires underground continuing to burn fiercely, and large quantities of gas were pouring out of the workings, a second explosion was deemed to be inevitable, which, had it occurred, would assuredly have killed every man below ground. Henry Davies, after being deserted by two men who refused to accompany him further, and when he himself was felt that there was little or no chance of his coming alive out of the pit, pursued his course alone for 600 or 800 yards, and heroically accomplished the object of his mission. John Harris went down the pit with those recommended for the second-class medal. Having descended to a depth of 235 yards, the progress of the escape was stayed by the damaged state of the shaft. John Harris got off the cage, and, sliding down a guide-rope, reached the bottom, where, although he knew well that any moment might be his last, he remained for some hours, until all who were alive (some of whom were badly burnt and otherwise injured) reached the cage by his assistance, and were taken to the surface in safety.

A novel military experiment was tried on Monday at Aldershot, the object being to ascertain practically within how short a time a battery of artillery can be got into a train and out of it. About eighty men, ninety horses, and six guns were tested in this way. The time occupied was forty minutes.

CANADA.—DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

In a previous article some suggestions were offered for tourists to Niagara, which may now fitly be supplemented with a few words on the pleasantest way back to Quebec. *Back to Quebec.* For the first visit to the Falls is rarely the last; when every place of interest in Canada West has been visited, the tourist is sure to return for one more gaze at those sublime cataracts midway in the restless river that joins Lakes Erie and Ontario. Aye, and for one more gaze at that restless river itself; for, mad, ungovernable stream that it is, there is, perhaps, scarcely another in the world more beautiful—neither the Hudson nor the “storied Rhine” excepted. The Niagara is really the St. Lawrence under a different name. Ten miles below its mighty plunge at Goat Island, it loses itself in Lake Ontario; but near Kingston, at the north-eastern extremity of the lake, it gathers itself together again as a river.

Having finally turned his back upon the Falls and the Niagara River, the tourist finds little to interest him in the old town of Niagara, and hastens on board one of the two smart little steamers that ply between the quondam capital of Canada and Toronto: on reaching the latter city he cannot do better than secure a place in one of the St. Lawrence boats. The river transit to Quebec is much preferable to a journey on the Grand Trunk Railway, for other reasons besides the dilatory propensities of the company. The river scenery is infinitely more pleasing to the eye than the charred forest stumps and everlasting snake-fences of the land journey, to say nothing of the excitement of shooting the rapids.

Let us suppose, then, that we are taking the water route, and that we are nearing the eastern end of Lake Ontario. We are threading our way among a number of beautiful little islands that stud the bosom of this part of the lake—where it merges into the River St. Lawrence. These are the “Thousand Isles.” They are scattered over the river for fifty miles of its course downwards, and are for the most part clothed in the richest vegetation. Luxuriating in their solitudes may still be found deer, foxes, racoons, squirrels, and almost every variety of water-fowl; but all signs of animal life rapidly vanish as we approach, and not until the heavy thud of our engines has died away do they come forth again from their shady retreats. But it is not always the steamers that frighten away the timid creatures; for on several of the islands are to be seen the white woodwork and green verandahs of hotels and boarding-houses. Clayton and Gananoquo are select summer resorts, and Alexandria Bay, on the American side, is becoming a very popular watering-place.

There are far more than a thousand isles, if we take into account the naked rocks that rise above the river's surface, mingling their sombre hues with the bright verdure on the larger islands. After threading our way in and out among these charming scraps of land the river becomes gradually narrower until at Brockville, on the Canadian side, it is scarcely two miles across. A little lower down are the first of the St. Lawrence rapids: soon passed, and serving but as a prelude to the wild race down the Long Sault Rapids—which latter are nine miles in length, and are run, with all steam on, in about a quarter of an hour. The next hundred miles is varied and interesting, the river spreading out in one part to a breadth of five miles, where there is another goodly sprinkling of islets. Farther on, in more confined waters, are the Coteau Rapids and the Cedars and Cascades. Then the river again widens, and we steam past Nuns' Island—once an Indian burial-ground, but now belonging to the Grey Nunnery at Montreal. A few miles more and we come to the desperately exciting passage of the Lachine Rapids—the wildest and grandest on the river.

Spell-bound and holding our breath, we are strangely fascinated by the seething, screaming waters that are carrying us headlong downwards, and gaze anxiously upon some dark rocks that here and there raise their dripping heads above the foaming current; but our Indian helmsman steers our boat with wonderful precision, his eagle eye being always fixed unflinchingly ahead. Like the wind we rush down the angry rapids; when suddenly an island springs up before us, and we scarcely breathe—that is, if we have never before made this exciting passage. We seem about to be hurled headlong on certain death, but in an instant our trusty Indian steersman lets the wheel spin round, and the bows of our gallant ship turn aside, and, passing close to the island, we bear down into the centre of the boisterous channel, whose dancing waters are still white with foam and spray.

Notwithstanding the apparent danger of running the St. Lawrence rapids, I believe there has never yet been an accident. It is scarcely necessary to say that all the rapids are flanked by canals for ships going up-stream.

One of the most interesting sights in connection with the rapids is to see them “shot” by the huge rafts that are constantly coming down-stream to Montreal and Quebec. The rafts are made up of saw-logs and great timbers—called by the lumbermen “square-sticks”—which have been cut higher up in the western districts; they are lashed together with very strong chains and thongs from the bark of the bass-wood. The larger rafts have roughly constructed shanties “on board,” for the shelter of the bold raftsmen.

We have scarcely left the Lachine Rapids, when the fair city of Montreal rises before us in the distance, and presently we discern the spires and towers of its cathedrals and churches. It is here, around the Island of Montreal, that the waters of the Ottawa mingle with those of the St. Lawrence, giving to the river for some distance a slightly reddish tinge.

Leaving behind us the commercial capital of the Dominion, we proceed on our way to Quebec, now only 180 miles distant. In its course between these two cities the river expands into the dimensions of a lake. Lake St. Peter, as it is called, is twenty-four miles in length and nine in breadth. It is said to be the most stormy body of water on the American continent, many of the above mentioned log-rafts suffering shipwreck on its treacherous rocks and shores. At the French town of Three Rivers the little lake terminates, the river here resuming its natural character.

After passing a few more bends in the river, looms before us the lofty promontory upon which stands the noble old city of Quebec. It stands out very prominently against the clear blue sky, especially the citadel by which it is crowned—whence issued, in 1759, Montcalm and his Frenchmen, intent upon hurling from the precipice they had scaled Wolfe's gallant little army. The river-banks, above and below Quebec, are very picturesque, and at times highly imposing; but travellers are generally so busy here with thoughts of home and the country they are leaving, or vice versa, and so intent upon looking after their luggage, that these lovely banks are often quite forgotten.

Having reached Quebec, the tour of the St. Lawrence is by no means over; however, as the rest of the journey belongs to the ocean passage, no more need be said here about the river scenes. But after changing from the river to the ocean steamer, let not the tourist be so engrossed with his luggage and preparations for being sick, as to quite forget the river banks; or, if he must, let him at least remain on deck until the steamer has passed the majestic Falls of Montmorenci, whose distant spray can be seen almost immediately after leaving Quebec.

W. O. K.



THE ZULU WAR: THE BURNING OF ULUNDI.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

In the 10-inch gun competition at Shoeburyness on the 13th inst. the 9th Kent won the first prize. On the 14th the repository badges of the National Artillery Association were won by the 2nd and 5th detachments of the 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal). In the Royal Artillery 10-inch gun competitions the School of Gunnery Brigade won the first prize; the 7th Brigade, Portsmouth detachment, winning second prize. The second division was inspected by Colonel Hastings, who was accompanied by Earl Percy, M.P., Colonel Harcourt, M.P., and the officers of the garrison, and who said he had observed a marked improvement in drill and in practice. In the officers' repository competition yesterday week the Volunteer Artillery officers of the North were the victors. This contest concluded the work of the meeting.

Last Saturday the Volunteer Engineers who had been assembled in camp for a fortnight before at Chatham were inspected by Colonel Sir John Stokes, R.E., who, in addressing them, praised them for their drill and appearance, and said that no regular troops could have marched past more solidly than they had done that day.

The prizes won at the meeting of the Essex Rifle Association were distributed on the 13th inst. The Challenge Shield, the gift of Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., was won by the 3rd Essex Administrative Battalion (Ilford). Private Rippon, of the Chelmsford Corps, took the Association Cup. Captain Copland, of the same corps, carried off the late Lady Waldegrave's prize, and also the Grand Aggregate Prize.

During the week ending Saturday last a series of contests has been progressing at the Rainham Ranges, Essex, among the 2nd and 3rd City of London Battalions, for prizes presented by most of the leading Livery Companies of the City, and handsome silver challenge cups by General Lord Napier of Magdala, Colonel Laurie, M.P., and others. The Farringdon Ward Prizes were won by Privates Walsh and Bartholomew, Corporal Spilling, Sergeant Clifford, Private Sorrell, and Corporal Bennett; those of the Saddlers' Company by Colour-Sergeant Harvey, Sergeant Peters, Private Minihan, Corporal Scarborough, and Sergeant Hills; and those of the Drapers' Company by Colour-Sergeant Wells, Assistant-Sergeant-Major Rattey, Colour-Sergeant Gray, Sergeant Grover, Private Bruce, and Private Reiman. Private Trate won the first of the Mercers' Company's prizes. For the Napier Challenge Cup three selected men from each company fired over the same distances, and the cup and Napier badges were won by A (Captain Crossman's) company. The losing companies in the later contest fired independently for two minutes at 200 yards, the prizes offered being won by D, G, and M. Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie's cup, in the second stage, went to Corporal Bruce, and the officers' challenge cup to Lieutenant Hepworth. In nearly all the contests points for drill were added to the shooting score, but they are not given here.—On Saturday the 2nd London had the use of the range for their annual competition. The prize-list includes gifts from most of the City companies and some of the wards. The battalion prizes were fired for on Saturday. At 200 and 400 yards the winners were:—Sergeant Lowder, Private Richardson, Lance-Sergeant White, Sergeant Prosser, Private Cultriss, Sergeant George, Colour-Sergeant Cooper, Private Houghton, Colour-Sergeant Rayner, Private Lawrence, Private H. Houghton, Lieutenant Wadmore, Colour-Sergeant Froggatt, and Sergeant Pyles.—On Monday a rifle contest for several prizes of plate, presented by the leading livery companies of the City, took place among the 2nd London. For the prize presented by the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors, which takes the form of a challenge clock, a silver jewel and money prizes being added, nineteen competitors entered, and Lance-Sergeant White won easily. In the second competition the prize was a challenge cup presented by the Worshipful Company of Joiners. Richardson was awarded the cup, jewel, and first money prize; Sergeant Hart took the second, and Private H. Houghton the third. The third competition was for the Company of Salters' Challenge Cup. Private Richardson won the cup, jewels, and money; Cultriss took second prize, and E. Houghton third prize. The final competition was for Mrs. Rimington's Challenge Cup. Richardson was again the winner; Corporal Nicholls took second prize, and for the third Sergeant White and E. Houghton tied. On shooting off both made magpies, but in the second essay White scored a bull's-eye, and won.—The shooting was resumed on Tuesday at the Rainham ranges under most adverse circumstances as regards weather, rain at times descending so heavily as to render the targets almost indistinguishable. Singularly, however, the shooting was of a high order. In the afternoon, with the Martini-Henry the splendid aggregate of 100 points was made at the usual Queen's distances of 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven rounds—viz., 34 at 200, 34 at 500, and 32 at 600; and there were many other high figures not in competition. In the morning the Ward of Vintry Cup of the London Rifle Brigade was fired for at the same distances with Snider rifles, the contest resulting in favour of Corporal Mardell, one of this year's "Sixty" in the contest for the Queen's Prize, who on this occasion made 81 points, a feat in which he was equalled by a less-known shot, Private Acres. The shooting for the Broad-street Ward Cup of the same regiment was not quite so good, the highest score being 78, made by Private Levick, next to whom was Sergeant Hall, with 72, and Colour-Sergeant Lowe with 63. A cup of the H (Cordwainers') company was also shot for at the same distances, for which Private Allison, a Queen's silver medalist, made 79, and Private Howell, 72. The full scores were not obtainable. In the afternoon twelve competitors of the 2nd London Rifles contested the prizes of G company of that regiment, presented by Captain Baron Celli, Lieutenant Keene, and others. Eight prizes were offered, but, with the exception of the first four scores, the shooting was indifferent, chiefly owing to the rain. The ranges were 200 and 400 yards, seven shots, at class targets. At the first distance Colour-Sergeant Cooper put on 26 out of a possible 28 with the Snider, and there was only one point difference between him and the next two, while two others made 23 each. At 400 yards Sergeant Cooper brought his total up to 47 points, and was awarded the silver company badge, on which the City arms are worked, the silver medal, and first money prize; Sergeant Yarnold, with 40 points, took second prize; Private E. Green, with 45, third; the other winners being Private E. Reeves, Private T. Robinson, Private R. Amey, and Private J. Moody. A silver cup was offered in the extra lines, and was tied for by Reeves and Green, the former winning on shooting off with a bull's-eye and centre as against two centres.

On Tuesday the results of the annual prize contest of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, which was begun on the previous day at the Ilford ranges, were announced. Eighty-five members competed, the prizes, which were fired for at the ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots, Wimbledon rules and targets, being won as follows:—Private W. Bullimore, 78 points; Sergeant J. Sage, 73; Sergeant Arle, 72; Private H. Bullimore, 71; Private R. Bullimore, 69; Captain Smith, 69; Colour-Sergeant Costin, 68; Private S.

Adams, 67; Corporal Clapp, 67; Sergeant Moore, 67; Private Curnow, 66; Bugler Gardiner, 66; Sergeant Hendrik, 65; and Sergeant Noble, 64.

On Wednesday morning the St. George's Rifles compete for their regimental prizes, which are, including the challenge plates, of the value of several hundred pounds.

The contest for the Holms' Challenge Trophy is fixed for to-day (Saturday); and on Monday and Tuesday next the Hon. Artillery Company compete for a long and valuable list of prizes presented by the Prince of Wales (Captain-General and Hon. Colonel), Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., the commandant, and many others.

Last Saturday the London and Westminster (46th Middlesex) held their annual rifle contest at the Government ranges, Milton, near Gravesend. The "field firing" prize of the 2nd Middlesex Rifles has been won at Caterham by Quarter-master-Sergeant Bacchus's team; and the "field and staff officers' prize," for volley firing, at ranges at unknown distances, by Private P. H. Jones's team.

The Camp of Instruction formed by the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) at Hampstead was brought to a close last Saturday. A number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men were allowed to attend their civil occupations during the day, attending drill night and morning. The various details incidental to camp life were strictly carried out. On Saturday the camp was officially inspected by Colonel the Hon. E. H. T. Digby, Coldstream Guards, and at the close the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Stedall, wife of the commanding officer.

A match, which became very exciting towards the finish, was shot on Monday at Brighton between the Croydon and Brighton corps. The wind was very treacherous from the left. The teams were composed of twenty-a-side, seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. On leaving the first range the Brighton men were 12 ahead, at the second range they were beaten by 21 points, but at the longest range they beat their opponents by 23 points; thus winning by 14. The gross scores were:—Brighton, 1297; Croydon, 1283. In previous matches the losing corps had been the winners.

Last week the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade camped out for the first time, and the experiment was a complete success. The camping-ground was the portion of Lanark Moor usually occupied by the Royal Lanarkshire Militia during their annual training-time. Fortunately the weather was delightful, and to this in great measure the satisfaction of all concerned was due. Altogether the men in camp numbered 450; and, while there was no laxity of discipline, there was much real enjoyment. Regimental duties were strictly exacted and carefully performed; but when off duty the men enjoyed a great deal of liberty, of which they made good and rational use. The statutory four-days' drill having been completed on Thursday, Friday was set apart for athletic sports; but part of the day was occupied with an official inspection of the brigade by Colonel Dalziel, the Inspector of the Auxiliary Forces in Scotland.

A series of regulations have been issued from the War Office respecting the allowances to be paid to volunteer corps attending camps of instruction, which set forth that "to cover the expenses which volunteer corps are necessarily subject to in the formation of regimental camps, the sum of 2s. a day for a period not exceeding six days annually will be allowed to volunteer corps for each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private who attends the camp and remains there for a period of not less than three consecutive days and nights, exclusive of the days of assembly and return. When a consolidated corps forms a regimental camp, an additional allowance of 2s. 6d., to cover travelling expenses, will be granted for each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private on whose behalf the camp allowance is payable, if the place at which the camp is held is more than five miles from the head-quarters of the corps. If, however, the officer, non-commissioned officer, or private shall belong to a detached troop or company, or detached corps having its authorised drill station at a greater distance than five miles from the head-quarters of the consolidated corps, the rate of the additional camp allowance to cover travelling expenses shall in this case be 5s. instead of 2s. 6d., provided that the place of encampment is more than five miles from the drill-station of the detached company, and that the allowance for united drill be not drawn for the troop, company, or attached corps. In the case of the formation of a regimental camp by an administrative battalion, an additional camp allowance of 5s. to cover travelling expenses will be granted for each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private on behalf of whom camp allowance is payable, if he belongs to a corps whose head-quarters are more than five miles from the place at which the regimental camp is held, or if, being a member of the permanent staff, the head-quarters of the battalion to which he belongs is more than five miles distant from the camp. This allowance will, however, only be granted on condition that the travelling allowance for attending united drill, under paragraph 684, be not issued to the corps for which additional camp allowance is drawn under the present paragraph." The regulations take effect from April 1 last.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has recently received, in new subscriptions, donations, and legacies, £11,053 4s. 10d.

An influential public meeting was held at Lowestoft on Monday for the purpose of discussing the desirability of attempting the acclimatisation of fish in the Norfolk and Suffolk waters. Lord Waveney presided, and among those present were Sir R. J. Buxton, M.P., Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., the Mayor of Norwich, Mr. F. Buckland, Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., Colonel Leathes, Mr. Bartlett, Naturalist of the Royal Zoological Gardens, and Mr. Brougham, secretary to the Thames Anglers' Preservation Society. On the motion of Colonel Leathes, seconded by Mr. E. Birkbeck, it was resolved—"That it is desirable to introduce and acclimatise within Norfolk and Suffolk waters fish not now found there."

Mr. W. F. Rock, a London citizen, has presented to the inhabitants of Barnstable, his native town, a park of between seven and eight acres in extent, pleasantly situated beside the River Taw. It is a continuation of the plot of ground known as Chanters'-green, which was dedicated to the public in 1863. A most enthusiastic demonstration of the townspeople was made on Tuesday, the 12th inst., when the park was handed over to the town authorities. On the procession reaching the park it was met by Mr. Rock, who, with the Town Council, ascended Rock Mound. Mr. Rock then, in an excellent speech, presented the title deeds to the town clerk, and mentioned that it was his intention to build some villas on a portion of the estate which he had reserved, in order that the rent should sustain the keeping up of the park. He then offered up an affectionate and earnest prayer, thanking the Lord that he had been spared to see that day, and to be of use to his fellow-men, and asking Him to look down upon the little spot and bless it. The Doxology was then sung; and Mr. Avery, the Mayor, thanked Mr. Rock, dwelling upon his many benefactions to the town, and wishing him many years of health and happiness. Mr. Payne, Mr. Rock's brother-in-law, has given a handsome lodge at the park.

OBITUARY.

LORD BLOOMFIELD.

The Right Hon. Sir John Arthur Douglas Bloomfield, Baron Bloomfield, of Redwood and Oakhampton, in the county of Tipperary, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Bloomfield, of Ciamhalltha, in the county of Tipperary, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, G.C.B., P.C., died at Mount Lodge, Newport, county Tipperary, on the 17th inst. He was born Nov. 12, 1802, the only son of Lieutenant-General Benjamin, first Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., by his second wife, Harriott, daughter of John Douglas, Esq., of Grant-ham, Lincolnshire. In 1812 he was appointed a Page of Honour to the Prince Regent (George IV.), and from April to December, 1818, was in the Coldstream Guards, since which time he was on half-pay as Lieutenant. In February of that year he became Attaché at Vienna, and was subsequently in the Embassies at St. Petersburg, Lisbon, Stuttgart, Stockholm, and again at St. Petersburg. In 1844 he was appointed Ambassador to Russia, in 1851 to Prussia, and in 1860 to Austria, retiring in 1871. His Lordship succeeded to the Irish peerage at his father's death, Aug. 15, 1846, was created a peer of the United Kingdom Aug. 7, 1871, and received the decoration of G.C.B. in 1858. Lord Bloomfield became a Privy Councillor in 1860. He married, Sept. 4, 1845, the Hon. Georgiana Liddell, youngest daughter of Thomas Henry, first Lord Ravensworth, but had no issue. The title is consequently extinct.

SIR THOMAS MONCREIFFE, BART.

Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart., of Moncreiffe, in the county of Perth, Vice-Lieutenant of Perthshire, died on the 16th inst. at his seat, Moncreiffe House, Bridge of Earn. He was born Jan. 9, 1822, the elder son of Sir David Moncreiffe, sixth Baronet, by Helen, his wife, second daughter of Aenes Mackay, Esq., of Scotstown (she married, secondly, George Augustus, second Earl of Bradford), and succeeded his father Nov. 20, 1830. Sir Thomas was in the Grenadier Guards from 1839 to 1842, and was hon. Colonel Perth Militia from 1855 till his death. He married, May 2, 1843, Lady Louisa Hay, eldest daughter of Thomas Robert, tenth Earl of Kinnoull, and had eight sons and eight daughters. Of the former, the eldest surviving is now Sir Robert Drummond Moncreiffe, eight Baronet, Lieutenant Scots Guards, born Nov. 3, 1856; and of the daughters the eldest is Duchess of Athole; the second, Lady Forbes, of Newe; the third, Countess of Dudley, and the sixth, Lady Mackenzie, of Delvine.

SIR R. R. VYVYAN, BART.

Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, Bart., of Trelowarren, Cornwall, formerly M.P., died at Trelowarren on the 15th inst. He was born June 6, 1800, the eldest son of Sir Vyell Vyvyan, seventh Baronet, by Mary, his wife, only daughter of Thomas Hutton Rawlinson, Esq., of Lancaster; was educated at Harrow, and inherited the baronetcy at his father's death, Jan. 27, 1820. Sir Richard sat in Parliament for Cornwall from 1825 to 1831, for Oakhampton in 1831 to 1832, for Bristol in 1832 to 1837, and for Helston in 1841 to 1857. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Cornwall, and its High Sheriff in 1840. He died unmarried, and this ancient title and the representation of the Vyvyans of Trelowarren devolve on his next brother, the Rev. Sir Vyell Francis Vyvyan, ninth Baronet, Rector of Withiel, Cornwall.

DR. W. M. BURKE.

William Malachy Burke, M.D., Registrar-General for Ireland, a governor and honorary consulting physician of Stevens' Hospital, died on the 13th inst., at his residence, Stephen's Green, Dublin, aged sixty. He was third son of the late William Malachy Burke, Esq., of Ballydugan, County Galway, and grandson of Michael Burke, Esq., of Ballydugan, M.P. for Athenry, a director of Inland Navigation and one of the Surveyors-General for Ireland, and was descended from an ancient and well-connected family, seated, before the purchase of Ballydugan, in 1726, at Ballintobber, County Roscommon. He married, 1852, Harriet Isabella, only daughter of the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, of Church Hill, County Fermanagh, and niece of the late Marchioness of Ormonde, by whom he leaves three sons and one daughter, Grace, married in 1877 to Andrew Jameson, Esq., B.A., Cambridge. Able, zealous, and energetic, Dr. Burke was a most valuable public servant. Some years since he was appointed Medical Registrar, and on the retirement of Mr. Donnelly, C.B., succeeded that gentleman in the office of Registrar-General of Ireland, into which, infusing new life, he effected most important improvements. His death is universally felt as a great loss to the Civil Service and to the general society of Dublin. During the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Abercorn he was attached as physician to the Viceregal household.

MR. PARKES, OF CUERDEN.

Robert Townley Parker, Esq., of Cuerden Hall, and Astley, in the county of Lancaster, M.P. for Preston from 1837 to 1857, whose death we referred to in our last, was the representative paternally of the Parkers of Extwistle, in the county of Lancaster, and maternally of the Charnocks of Charnock, both very ancient families. He was one of the chief proprietors among the landed gentry in the county of Lancaster. He married, Dec. 21, 1816, Harriet, youngest daughter of Thomas Brooke, Esq., of Church Minshul, in the county of Chester, second son of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., of Norton Priory, by whom he had issue Thomas Townley Parker, of Charnock Hall, four other sons, of whom the Rev. Arthur Townley Parker, M.A., Hon. Canon of Manchester, is Rector of Burnley, and three daughters.

The deaths have also been announced—

The Hon. Henry George Howard, on the 10th inst., at Savile-row, aged sixty-one. He was the youngest son of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., by Georgiana, his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and was brother of the late Earl of Carlisle, K.G., Lord

Lieutenant of Ireland, of the present Earl, and of Lord Laverton. He was for some time in the diplomatic service.

Mrs. Justin McCarthy, wife of Justin McCarthy, Esq., M.P., on the 15th inst., at 48, Gower-street.

Captain Joseph Giles, late 9th Regiment, J.P. and D.L. for Somersetshire, on the 9th inst., at Woodbury, Wells, aged eighty-six.

Caroline Emma, Lady Hayes, widow, firstly, of Lieutenant-Colonel Hill Dickson, and afterwards of Sir T. Pelham Hayes, Bart., to whom she was married in 1840, and who died in 1851.

John Affleck Peacock, eldest son of the late Rev. Wilkinson Affleck Peacock, Rector of Ulceby, Lincolnshire, on July 3, killed in action near Ulundi, Zululand.

Alicia, Lady Whelan, widow of Sir Thomas Whelan, of Elm Ville, Dublin, on the 7th inst., at Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, aged seventy-six. She was married in 1822, and was left a widow in 1866.

The Rev. Gerald Fitzgerald, M.A., Rector of Wanstead, Essex, on the 13th inst., at the Rectory, aged sixty-nine. He was second surviving son of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Lewis Fitzgerald, K.O.H., and was formerly Captain 26th Cameronians.

William Stanley, Esq., formerly Secretary of the Poor Law Board in Ireland—a public servant deservedly held in the highest esteem, not only in connection with the department he so long and so ably administered, but also as a political writer.

Eliza Penrose, widow of the late Major-General Edward Lake, C.S.I., Royal Bengal Engineers, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bewes, Esq., M.P., of Beaumont, Plymouth, at 2, Stafford-terrace, on the 12th inst.

Lieutenant-General Evelyn Henry Frederick Pocklington, late Director-General of Military Education, on the 10th inst., at 28, Rutland-gate, aged sixty-eight. He married, in 1847, Barbara Campbell, only child of A. Scott-Bloomfield, Esq., of Hollywood, in the county of Wicklow.

George Austell Pardoe, Lieutenant 1st Battalion, 13th Regiment, aged twenty-three, from wounds received at the Battle of Ulundi. He was the second son of the late Edward Pardoe, Esq., of Amberwood, Christchurch, Captain 15th and 18th Regiments, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of William Astell, Esq., M.P., of Everton House, Huntingdonshire.

Charles Richard Van Notten-Pole, Esq., late of Wyck Hill House, in the county of Gloucester, on the 10th inst., in his eighty-third year. He was the eldest son of Charles Van Notten-Pole, Esq., of Wyck Hill House, by his wife, Felizarda Matilda, daughter of Richard Buller, Esq., and was grandson of Sir Charles Van Notten-Pole, Bart., so created 1791.

Professor George Long, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, on the 10th inst., at Portfield, Chichester, in his seventy-ninth year. He was formerly Professor of Greek at the London University, and afterwards at Brighton College, and was author of many works on classical, historical, and other educational subjects.

F. M. Lind, Esq., who rendered important services during the Indian Mutiny, on the 13th inst., at Norwood. At the outbreak of the Mutiny he was magistrate and collector of Benares, and subsequently he held appointments in Oude, and as Commissioner successively of the Allahabad, Agra, and Meerut Divisions.

Andrew Buchanan, Esq., of Greenfield House, Lanarkshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 12th inst., in his eightieth year. He was second son of David Carrick Buchanan, Esq., of Drumpellier House, in the county of Lanark, and uncle of the present Mr. Carrick Buchanan, of Drumpellier, and of Glen-Carradale, Argyshire, J.P. and D.L.

Dr. William Henry Young, formerly Surgeon of the 28th Regiment, at Wrington, on the 12th inst., at the advanced age of ninety-three. Dr. Young saw considerable service in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns. He was one of the senior Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and nearly the last of the survivors of the medical staff engaged at Waterloo.

The Rev. Maurice George Fenwick-Bisset, of Lessendrum House, in the county of Aberdeen, late Rector of Drumholm and Archdeacon of Raphoe, on the 6th inst., in his eighty-second year. He was son of the late William Fenwick, Esq., of Lemington House, Northumberland, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Bisset. He married, in 1824, Jane Harriet, daughter of Maurice George Bisset, Esq., of Bathon, and leaves a son, Mordaunt George, J.P., late 1st Dragoon Guards, and two daughters, the elder, Janet, wife of J. F. Elvington, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.

As the Home-Rule demonstration, held annually at Lurgan on Aug. 15, was passing along one of the streets in that town a collision occurred between the processionists and a number of factory operatives; and a riot ensued, in attempting to quell which the police shot a lad dead and wounded several other persons. Further rioting of a serious character took place on Saturday night. An onslaught was made by the Roman Catholic mob, who attacked the Protestant residents in Edward-street and wrecked their houses. Endeavours were made by the police to restrain the rioters, but ineffectually, owing to the darkness of the night, and upwards of twenty of their number were injured. The Protestant party retaliated. On Sunday night the town was quiet, but an uneasy feeling prevailed. An effigy of Captain Redmond was burned at Lurgan on Monday night, but there was no serious rioting, and on Tuesday morning one hundred of the extra police left the town.

Mr. Welsh, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at our Court, left London on Tuesday for America. The Times says his departure will cause general regret in this country, but it is satisfactory to feel that it has not been due to any public difficulty arising on this or on the other side of the Atlantic. He withdraws at a favourable moment from a position which he has filled in a manner equally gratifying to his own countrymen and to the English people. He leaves no clamorous arrears of unsettled questions to his successor. The only topic of controversy which has arisen during the period of Mr. Welsh's mission, and which remains open for further diplomatic efforts, is the claim of the United States with respect to the British North American Fisheries. But this is a trivial matter, which, so far as one can see, excites only the most languid interest in the United States, while in this country it is scarcely remembered or understood. In former days, however, disputes as insignificant stirred up bad blood in both countries. At last, however, we appear to have reached a point at which old feuds have faded out of sight. It is manifest that in the United States, as in this country, all except a very small minority of the people are desirous, not only that the two great English-speaking States should be at peace, but that their friendly intercourse should not be interrupted by any suspicions or jealousies. Seldom has this kindly disposition been more conspicuous than at the close of Mr. Welsh's mission; never has it been more frankly shown than by the departing Minister. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Welsh's successor will follow the same course and give expression to the same sentiments.

CHES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G DE C (Harrington).—If the King has been left in check for one or more moves, all the moves subsequent to that on which check was given must be retraced, and the King moved or a piece or pawn interposed. If the moves cannot be remembered by the players the game must be annulled.

S J A R (Battersea).—Please describe the position upon a diagram. Your description shows the two White Bishops on squares of the same colour—is that intentional?

J H (Barnesley).—The answer to L. Q. takes Kt is 1. R to Q 6th (ch).

ALPHA.—"Chess blindness" is a very common infirmity, and none of us are superior to it. So far from being a "trouble" to us, your analyses and comments are read with pleasure, and we hope you will continue them.

THETA.—The book has been out of print for many years. Apply to W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, for his catalogue of secondhand books upon the subject of chess.

C E and W S L.—We are obliged for the analysis, and shall report upon it soon.

H M P (Plymouth).—Thanks; if found correct it shall appear.

F W M (Peterboro, N.Y.).—None of your problems appears below; we have addressed a letter to you through the post.

D W K (Birmingham).—Bertin's book has no value save to the collector of old chess works. The Cunningham gambit has been exhaustively analysed since his time.

J T (Chipping Camden).—Somewhat crude, but full of promise. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1849 received from Underwood, R H Brooks, Alpha, J Tucker, W M Curtis, and Norman Rumbelow.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1850 received from A T Ridding, H Cockle, W M Curtis, E L G, Alfred Rowley, M S, B C O Venet, W S Leest, H Keyser v Nickheim, J Tucker, W G H (Rugby), C E, and G O Baxter.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1851 received from A T Ridding, J Tucker, R F N Banks, Elsie, H Bentham, T Barrington, G Rushby, W Leeson, E L G, E Elabury, G Fosbrooke, Ben Nevis, S Farrant, R H Brooks, H Barrett, L S D, M O'Halloran, B C, M S, G K, H A Moes, H Langford, W Warren, Little Woman in White, N Cator, R Gray, R Ingersoll, Loria, B Arnold, D W Kell, D Templeton, Alpha, S J A Randall, T Greenbank, J L F (Barton), C E, C P Jones, W D Jones, W de P Cron az, Norman Rumbelow, G C Baxter, E H H V, Cant, East Marden, Copiapino, Kitten, An Old Hand, R H Brewster, R Jessop, E P Vulliamy, W S B, and L. Edward.

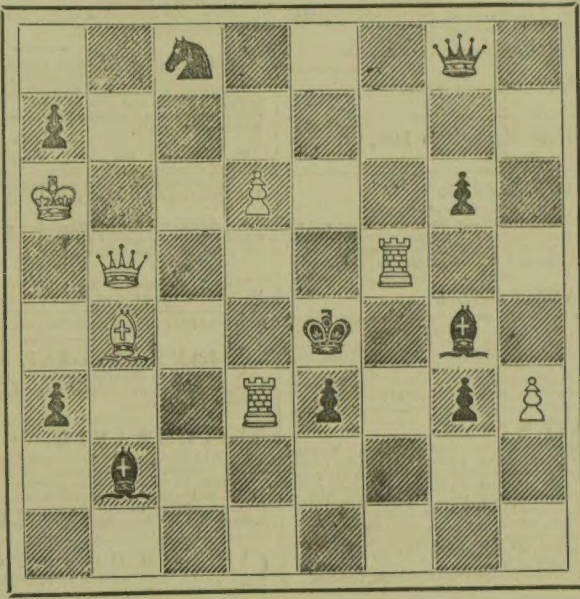
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1850.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to B 2nd K or P moves
2. Q to K R 8th K or P moves
3. P mates.

PROBLEM No. 1853.

By F. W. MARTINDALE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played between Mr. BLACKBURN and the Rev. Mr. EARNSHAW.
(Queen's Kt Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th P takes P
4. Kt to B 3rd P to Kt 4th
5. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th
6. Kt to Kt 5th P to K R 3rd
7. Kt takes B P K takes Kt
8. B to B 4th (ch) P to Q 4th
It is the peculiar fortune or misfortune of this opening to be frequently transformed into the semblance of another. Here we have a position arising in a well-known variation of the Algaier gambit similar in every respect save that each player has his Kt in the field.
9. Kt takes P B to K 3rd
10. Castles
Of course he should have played 10. P to Q 4th before castling. The move in the text is an oversight that, occurring to any ordinary player, would have deprived the game of all interest; but in Mr. Black's case the loss of his Queen for two minor pieces serves as a spur to his ingenuity, and the resource of his defence is as admirable as it is instructive.
11. P to Q 4th B to B 4th (ch)
12. Q takes B B takes P (ch)
Forced; for, if 12. K to B sq, mate follows.

Played at Moscow, between Mr. AYLMER MAUDE and another Amateur.
(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to Kt 5th P to K R 3rd
6. Kt takes P K takes Kt
7. B to B 4th (ch) P to Q 4th
8. B takes P (ch) K to Kt 2nd
Inferior to 8. K to K sq
9. B takes Kt P takes B
10. Q takes P (ch) K to B 2nd
11. Q to R 5th (ch) K to K 3rd
Too adventurous by half. He should have played the King to Kt 2nd, after

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. A.)
which White cannot do better than draw by perpetual check.
12. Q to B 5th (ch) K to Q 3rd
13. P to Q 4th Q to K 2nd
14. Kt to B 3rd P to E 3rd
15. B takes P (ch) K to B 3rd
16. B to K 5th R to R 2nd
If 16. B to Kt 2nd, White continues with 17. B takes B, and if then 17. Q takes B, Black will be mated in two moves.
17. Q to Kt 6th (ch) K to Q 2nd
18. Q takes Kt Kt to Q B 3rd
19. Kt to Q 5th Q to B 2nd
20. Kt to B 6th (ch) K to K 2nd
21. Q takes K, and wins.

We have received a prospectus for a new periodical, entitled the Chess Monthly, the first number of which is announced to be published in September next, by James Wade, 15, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, at the price of a shilling. Seeing that London has already a Chessplayers' Chronicle issued monthly at half the cost, there does not appear to be any good reason for attempting to establish another magazine running on precisely the same lines—news, games (original and selected), problems, and reviews, &c. It is, however, a matter for the consideration of the promoters of the new adventure whether or not there is any genuine demand for their wares. It concerns the public only, as suggesting the reflection that a great deal of talent must be unnecessarily diffused, which if concentrated might serve to produce a chess journal worthy of the Victorian age.

It appears from a Parliamentary return that the total amount of income charged with the tax under Schedule D (trades and professions) in Great Britain last year was £131,980,647. This shows an increase of £1,154,000 over the previous year. The number of persons paying the tax was 397,750, being an increase of 15,778 over the number in 1877. There are 1487 persons whose incomes are assessed between £900 and £1000; while between £1000 and £2000 there are 12,403; under £3000, 3860; under £4000, 1824; under £5000, 980; under £10,000, 1870; under £50,000, 994; over £50,000, ninety.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works have determined upon a complete fire service for the protection of Hampton Court Palace, and have intrusted the carrying out of the work to Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, who have supplied similar machinery for Osborne, Sandringham, and Marlborough House.

Coloured Extra Supplement.

VIEWS ON THE RHINE.

The romantic scenery along the banks of this noble German river, ascending its stream from Bonn to Mainz or Mayence, has become familiar to English tourists since Byron's "Childe Harold" and Bulwer's "Pilgrims of the Rhine," not to speak of Thomas Hood's comic narrative of travel and the adventures of the Kicklebury Family in later days, made this topic a literary commonplace almost too trite for passing allusion. Yet there is an abiding interest still felt in the sight of those "castled crags," those haughty strongholds of mediæval princes, prelates, knights, and barons, perched in their independent pride high upon the summits of the jutting rocks above the ever-flowing stream. These are characteristic memorials of past European history, some of which are represented in the Colour-printed Engravings this week given to our subscribers; and many a travelling party, at the present season, will be delighted to look from the deck of the Rhine steam-boat, now at the fair vineyards, orchards, and corn-fields on both shores of that river, now at the conspicuous objects which may at once be recognised from the Views we published to-day.

The Katz, which is opposite St. Goar, some twenty miles above Coblenz, is the ruin of an old castle which was erected at the end of the fourteenth century at the entrance to the valley of the Forstbach. Just above this place begins the Lurlei, a part of the river extremely narrow, overhung by almost perpendicular cliffs 440 ft. high, and with an extremely rapid current. There is a fabled Syren of the Rhine haunting the perilous pass, and seeking to lure the boatman to destruction; but steam-boat traffic is exempt from the dangerous influence of her magic spells.

The Stolzenfels, which is not far from Coblenz, at the Capellen railway station, is a castle of stately dignity, rebuilt some forty years since by the late King Frederick William of Prussia, then Crown Prince, but in the antique style, with battlemented towers of reddish stone. It was here that he entertained Queen Victoria on her first visit to Germany, in 1845. The grounds are beautiful, and there is a glorious view of the Lahn Valley, lying westward, on the opposite or left bank of the river. Stolzenfels was originally built for the residence of the Archbishops of Treves, who were temporal princes and potentates of considerable importance in the Middle Ages.

Rheinstein, in like manner, shows the worldly power and pride of the Elector Archbishop of Mainz and his successors for many generations, beginning so far back as the twelfth century, when this lofty seat of martial prelacy was constructed, half-way between Bacharach and Bingen, in the heart of the famous Rhenish wine district.

Some two hours before reaching this place by steam-boat, tourists will have remarked the Pfalz, an ancient castellated building on a low islet, very different from the high perched towers of feudal strength already noticed. It is probably of the fifteenth century, and was designed less for warlike defence than for a guard-house and toll-house commanding the passage up and down the river, in the interest of the Prince Palatine.

Falkenberg, which has also been called Reichenstein and Königstein, is one of the more ancient baronial fortresses. It was destroyed in 1282 by Rodolph of Hapsburg, founder of the Imperial House of Germany and Austria. The insolence of those Rhenish nobles, Counts, Barons, and others, who practised continual extortions and acts of violence, was found unbearable. Commercial towns leagued together, in Germany as in Flanders and in Italy, to overthrow the petty tyrants of the feudal system, and became the ally of crowned monarchs in that work of needful reform.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1870) with two codicils (dated Nov. 6, 1872, and Nov. 9, 1874) of the Right Hon. Frances Theodora, Dowager Countess of Morton, late of No. 45, Lower Brook-street, who died on the 12th ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by the Hon. Edward William Douglas, the son, and the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Hamilton Gordon, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testatrix gives the china presented by the King of Saxony, with the cabinet containing the same, to her son, the Earl of Morton; and devises certain property, to which she was entitled in reversion, in favour of her younger children. After making sundry bequests to children and others, she appoints her daughter, Lady Agnes Charlotte Douglas, residuary legatee.

The will (dated April 15, 1878) with two codicils (dated April 15 and May 29 in the same year) of Mr. Philip Longmore, late of The Castle, Hertford, and of Ardeley Bury, Herts, who died on the 18th ult., was proved on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Philip Alexander Longmore and Colonel Charles Matthew Longmore, the sons, Charles Elton Longmore, the grandson, and George Schuyler Cardew, M.D., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator devises the Ardeley Bury estate, with the furniture and effects at the mansion house, to his said two sons and grandson; and, subject to some bequests, he leaves the residue of his property as to seven eighths to his two sons and five daughters, and the remaining one eighth upon trust for the widow and children of his deceased son, Matthew Skinner Longmore.

The Scotch confirmation (dated the 22nd ult.), under seal of the Sheriff of the county of Argyll, of the will of Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., late of Dunstaffnage, Argyshire, who died at Aix-les-Bains, in France, on June 8 last, granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Allan MacDougall and Major Thomas George C. Moore, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 2nd inst., the effects in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £13,000.

The Irish probate, granted at Dublin, June 26 last, of the will and codicil of Lord George Augusta Hill, late of Ballyare, Donegal, Ireland, who died April 6 last, to the Hon. Somerset Richard Hamilton Augusta Ward and John Temple Reilly Down, the executors, has just been sealed in London, the aggregate personal estate and effects in England and Ireland being sworn under £7000.

The Scotch confirmation (dated the 24th ult.), under seal of the Commissariat of Peebleshire, of the will of the Right Hon. Emily Maria, Dowager Lady Elibank (widow of the late Alexander, ninth Baron Elibank), who died at Gravelly House, Haywards's-heath, Sussex, on June 3 last, granted to Thomas Goldie Dickson and the Rev. James Francis Montgomery, the executors nominate, has now been sealed in London, the inventory of the effects in England and Scotland given up upon oath exceeding in value £3000.

